



Measurement and Prediction of Radiative Non-equilibrium for Air Shocks Between 7-9 km/s

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**AIAA AVIATION
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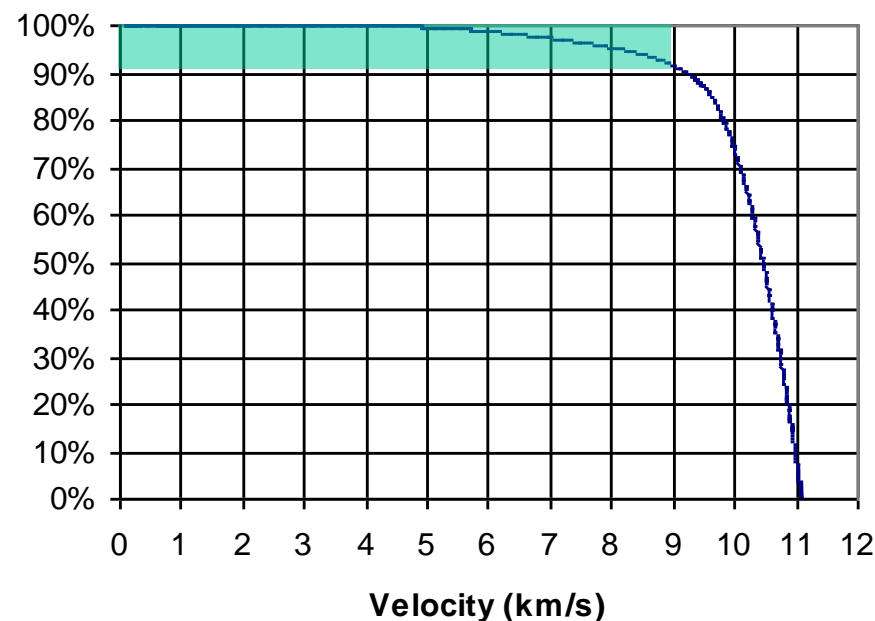
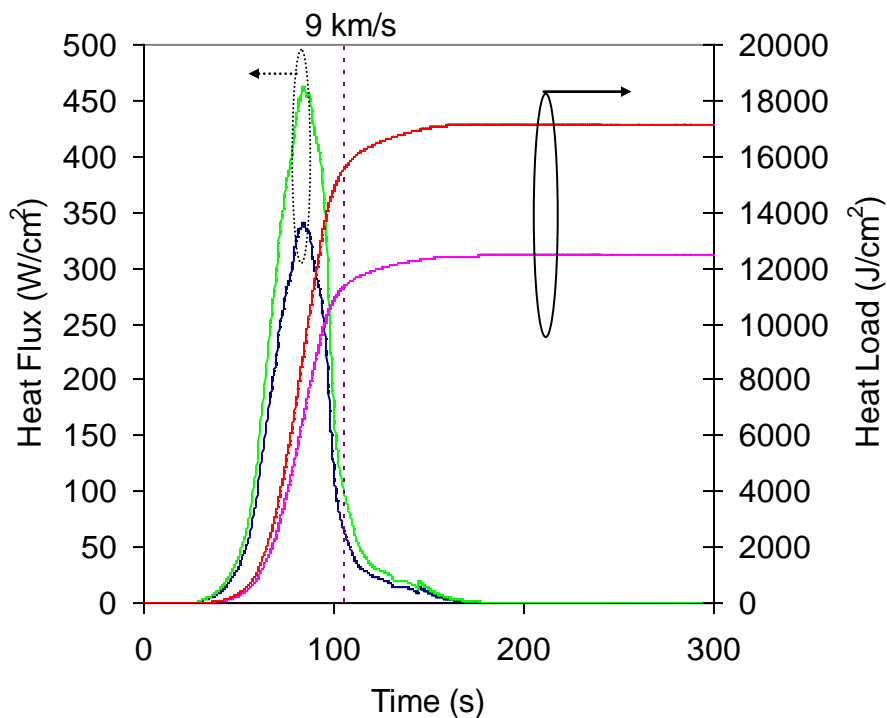
Outline

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- **Motivation**
- **Experimental Approach**
- **Sample Data**
 - Comparison of Data across two shock tubes at 0.14 Torr
 - Full data Set on data.nasa.gov
- **Model Adjustments**
 - Nitric Oxide (NO) Radiation
 - Revisions for Atomics, N₂, N₂⁺ - in paper
- **Comparison of Predictions to Data**
 - 0.01 Torr and 0.70 Torr
 - 0.05, 0.14 and 0.3 Torr in paper
- **Conclusions**
- **Outlook**

Motivation

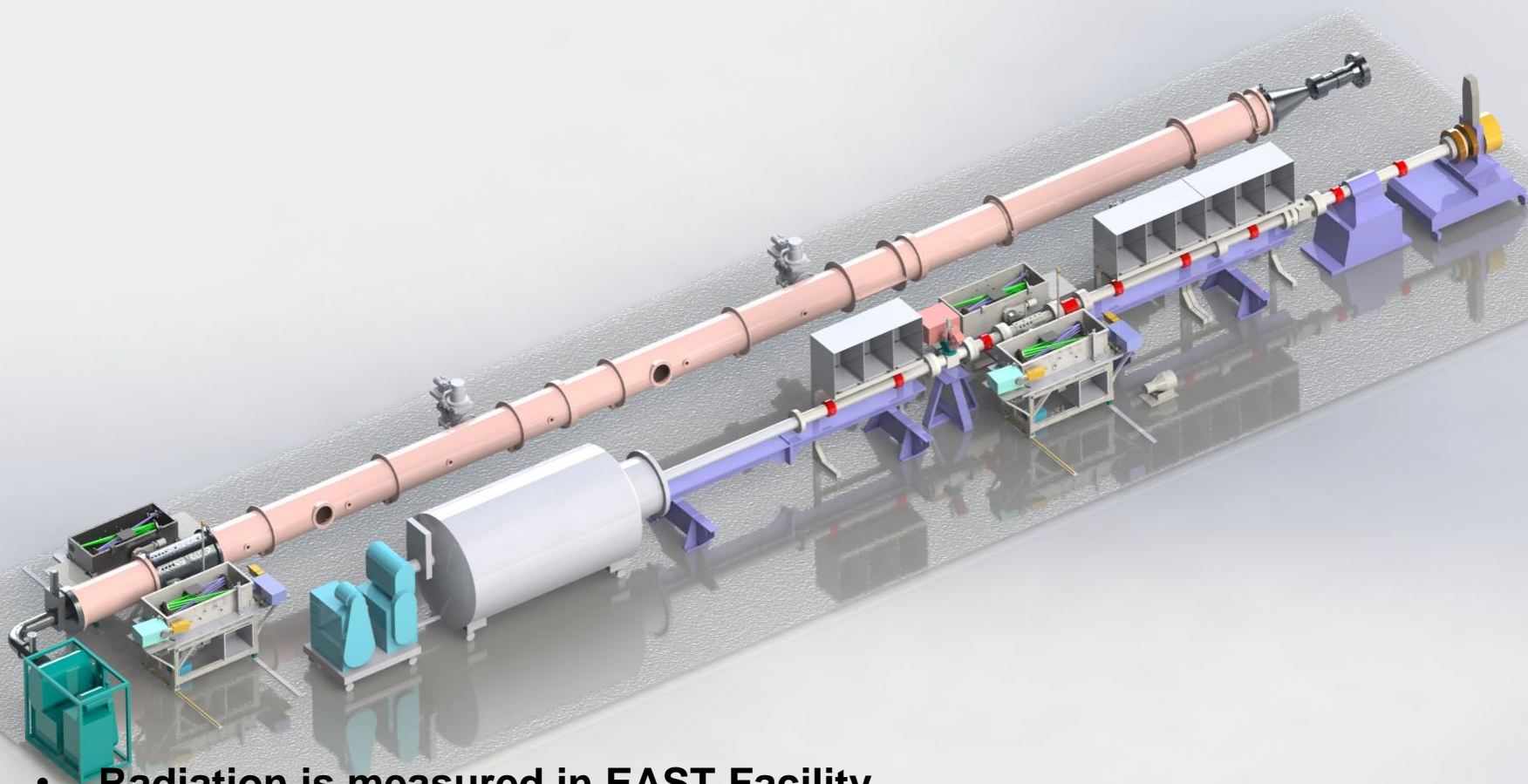
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- **About 8% of Lunar Return radiative heating occurs below 9 km/s**
 - Based on current models
- **Return from lower altitude (e.g. EFT1) is entirely in this speed regime**
- **Radiation phenomena not well validated in this speed regime**

Approach

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- **Radiation is measured in EAST Facility**
 - 24" Diameter tubes for low (<0.1 Torr) pressure
 - 4" Diameter tube for higher (>0.1 Torr) pressure
- **Measurement by between 2-4 spectrometers covering 190-1450 nm**



Conditions Measured

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- **51 shots between 7-9 km/s**
 - **33 (27 good) on the 24" Tube (0.01, 0.05, 0.14 Torr)**
 - 15 from 190-500 nm
 - 12 from 500-1450 nm
 - **18 (17 good) on the 4" Tube (0.14, 0.30, 0.50, 0.70 Torr)**
 - All from 190-1450 nm
- **Subset of 10 tests selected for further analysis (1 per pressure/wavelength/tube diameter combination):**

Model Tests

Paper

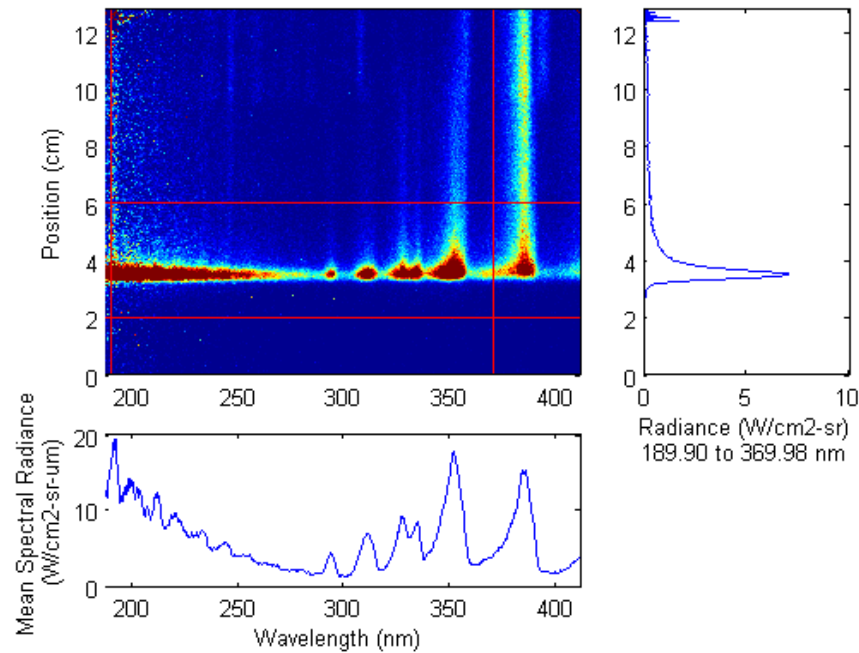
Consistency
Check

Shot No	Velocity (km/s)	Pressure (torr)	Range (nm)	Tube Diameter (cm)
15	8.18	0.01	190-500	60.33
32	8.57	0.01	500-1450	60.33
8	8.62	0.05	190-500	60.33
24	8.87	0.05	500-1450	60.33
20	8.29	0.14	190-500	60.33
22	8.36	0.14	500-1450	60.33
38	8.33	0.14	190-1450	10.16
42	8.09	0.3	190-1450	10.16
46	7.71	0.5	190-1450	10.16
50	7.34	0.7	190-1450	10.16

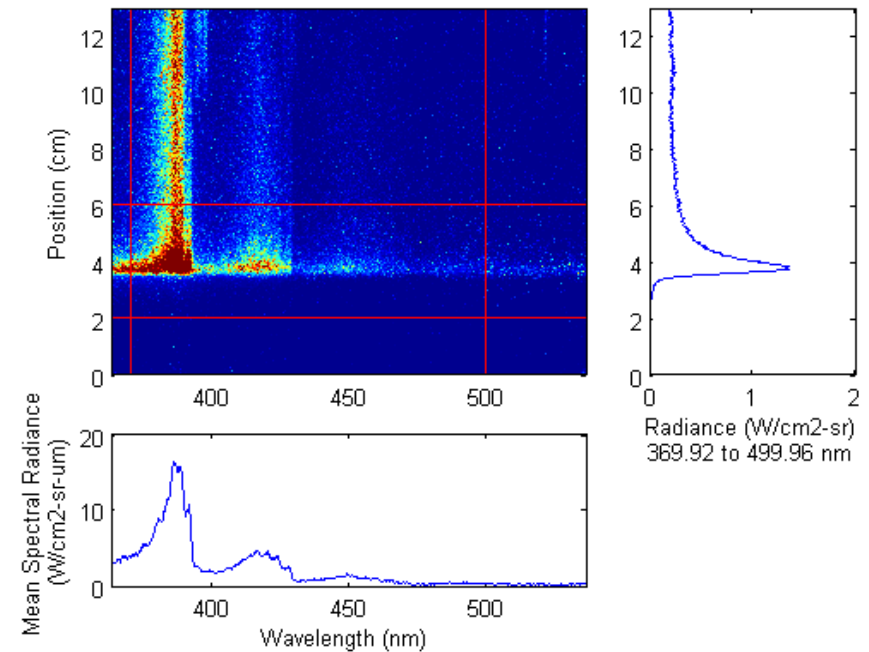
Sample Data (190-500 nm)

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Shot 38 (VUV) - 8.33 km/s, 0.14 torr



Shot 38 (Blue) - 8.33 km/s, 0.14 torr

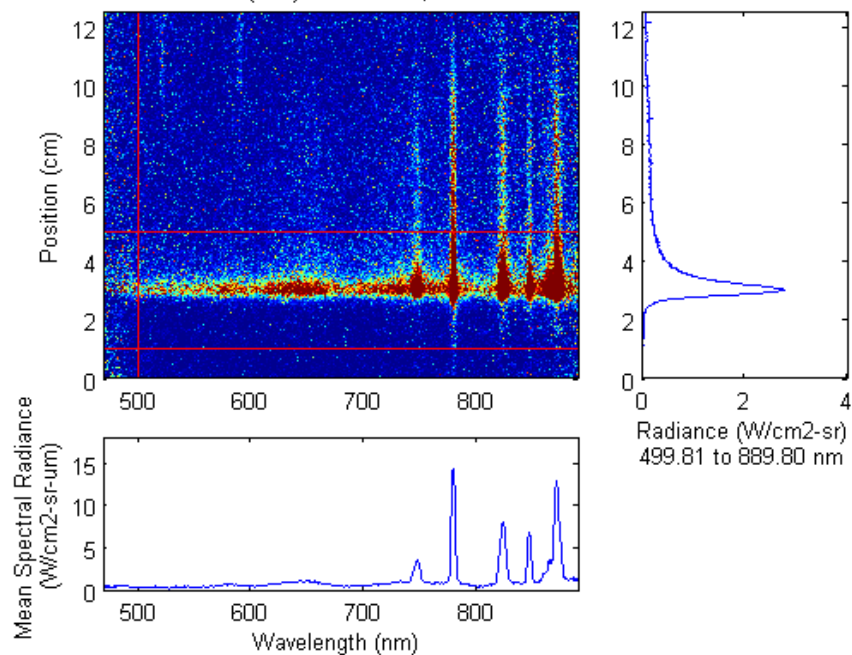


- Spectra are resolved in wavelength and position behind shock

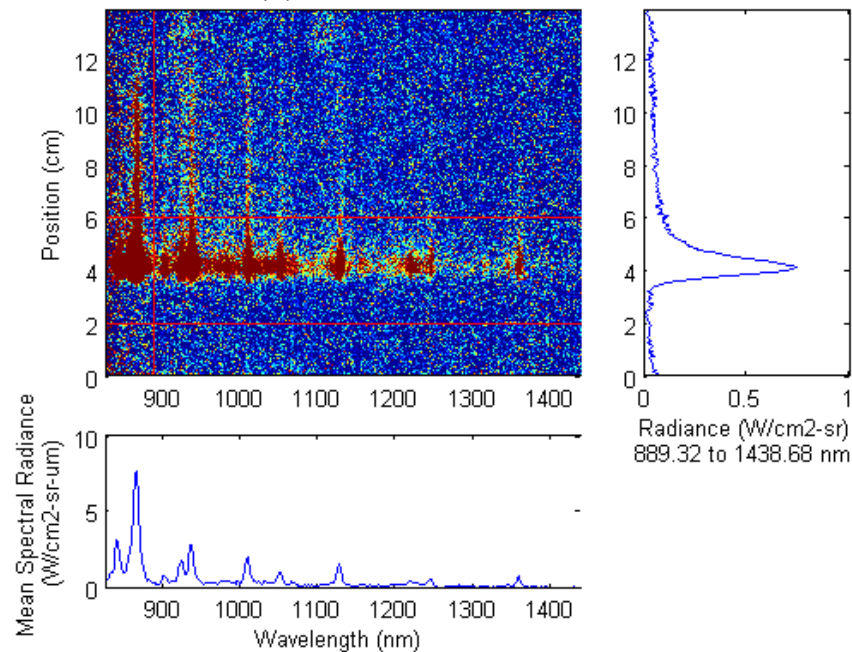
Sample Data (500-1450 nm)

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Shot 38 (Red) - 8.33 km/s, 0.14 torr



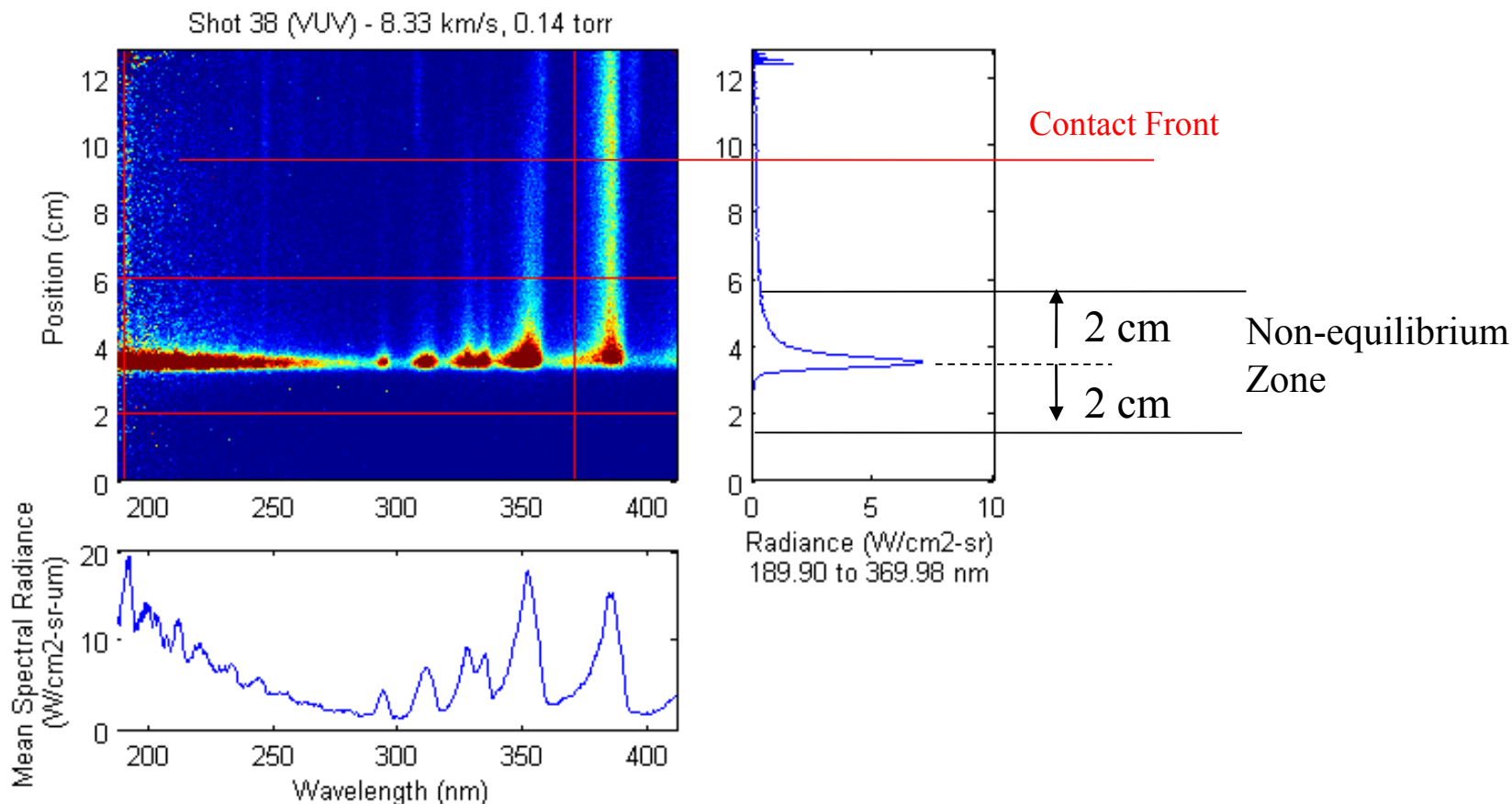
Shot 38 (IR) - 8.33 km/s, 0.14 torr



- Spectra are resolved in wavelength and position behind shock

Non-equilibrium Analysis

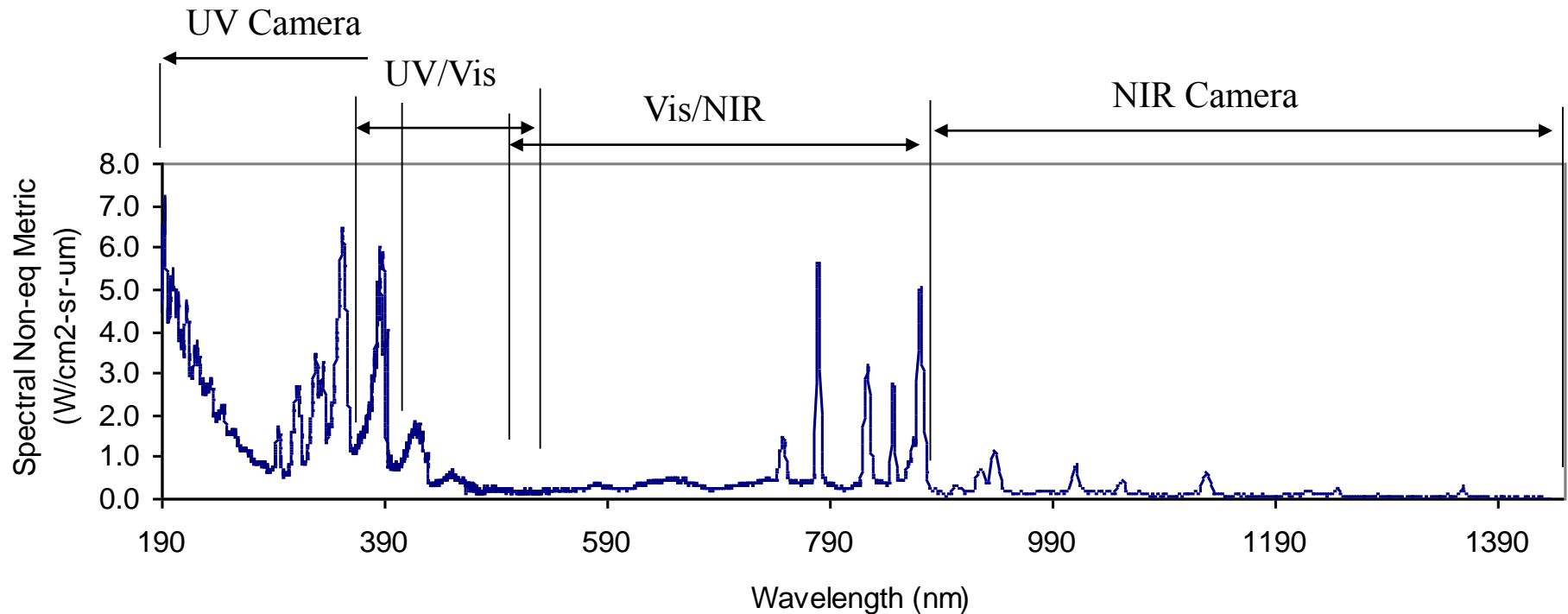
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- (somewhat) arbitrarily assign ± 2 cm of peak as “non-equilibrium zone”
- Integral of this, divided by tube diameter, is the “non-equilibrium metric”
- Presented as function of wavelength : “spectral non-equilibrium metric”

Spectral Non-equilibrium Metric

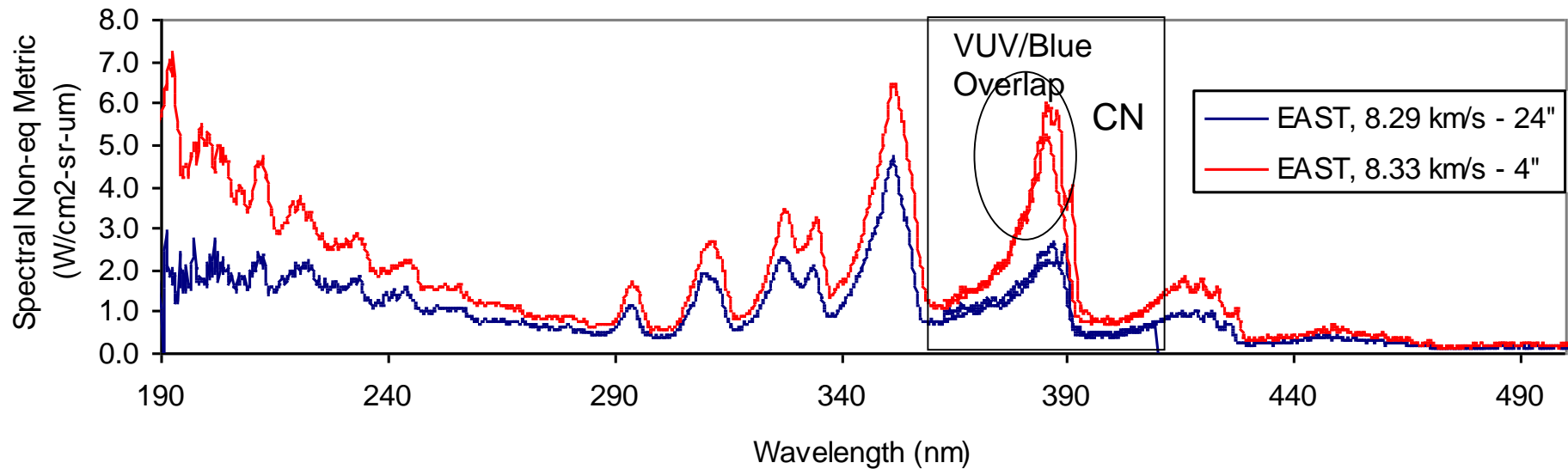
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- **Non-equilibrium metric composite from 4 different spectrometers**
- **Spectral Non-equilibrium Metric has units of radiance**
 - It is equal to the radiance accumulated through the non-equilibrium zone if the non-equilibrium region is optically thin

0.14 Torr Tube-Tube Comparison (190-500 nm)

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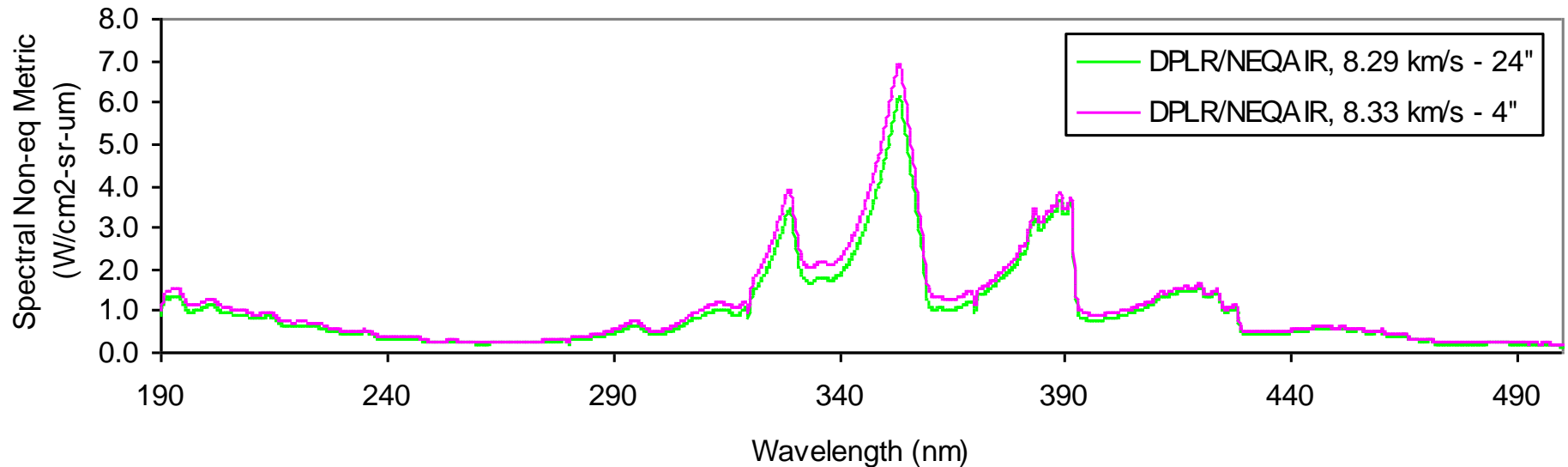


- Spectral metric is larger in 4" tube than 24" tube
- Overlap region of spectrometer is consistent
- CN Contamination in 4" Tube
- Velocities differ, optical thickness may differ
 - Check predictions



DPLR/NEQAIR Comparison (190-500 nm)

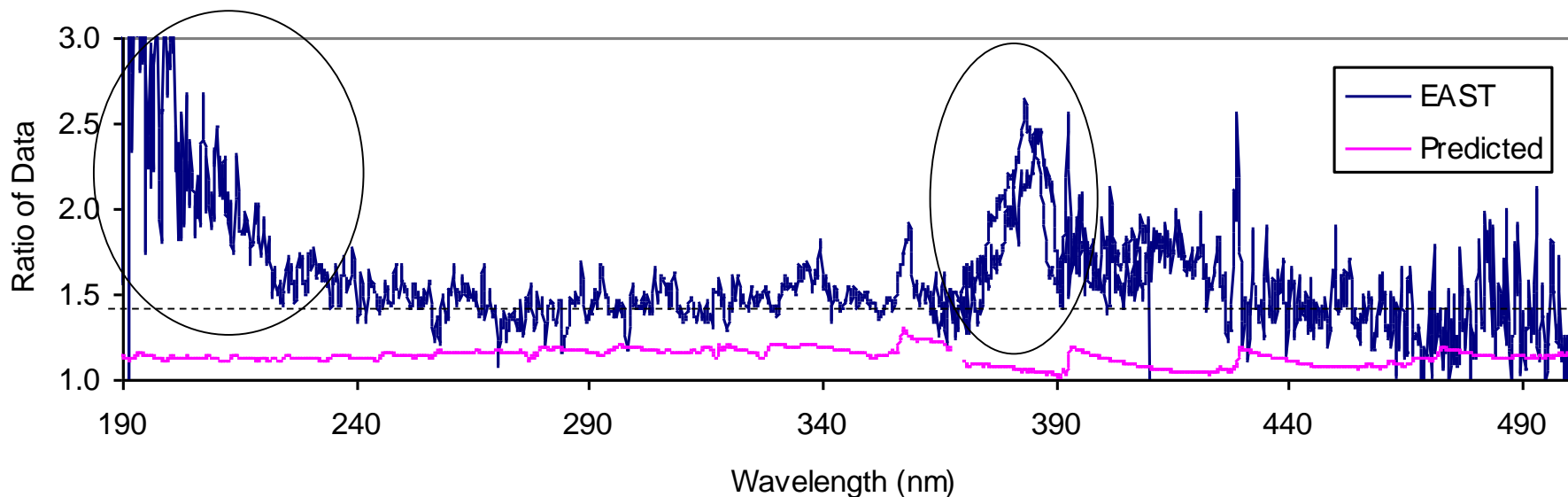
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- **Some increase in radiation predicted at 8.33 km/s**
- **Increase is sensitive to rate model**
- **Prediction does not match data**

Tube Disagreement (190-500 nm)

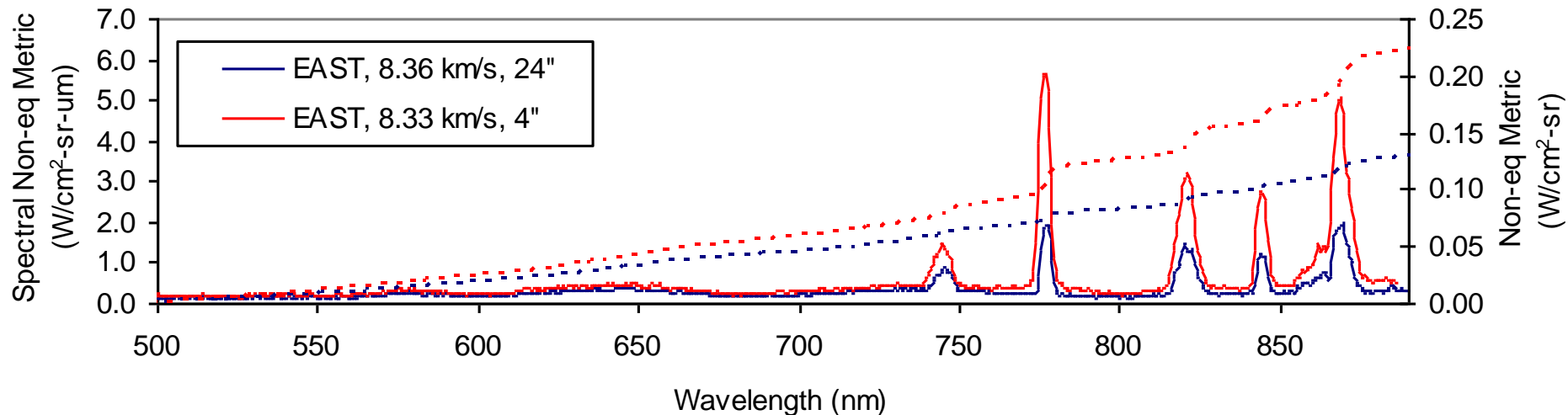
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- **Median disagreement : 46% (cf. 16% predicted)**
 - Not clear how much of remaining 30% is due to errors in prediction or experiment
- **Divergence at low wavelength**
 - 24" Tube calibration suspect based on S/N
- **CN contamination radiance**

0.14 Torr Tube-Tube Comparison (500-890 nm)

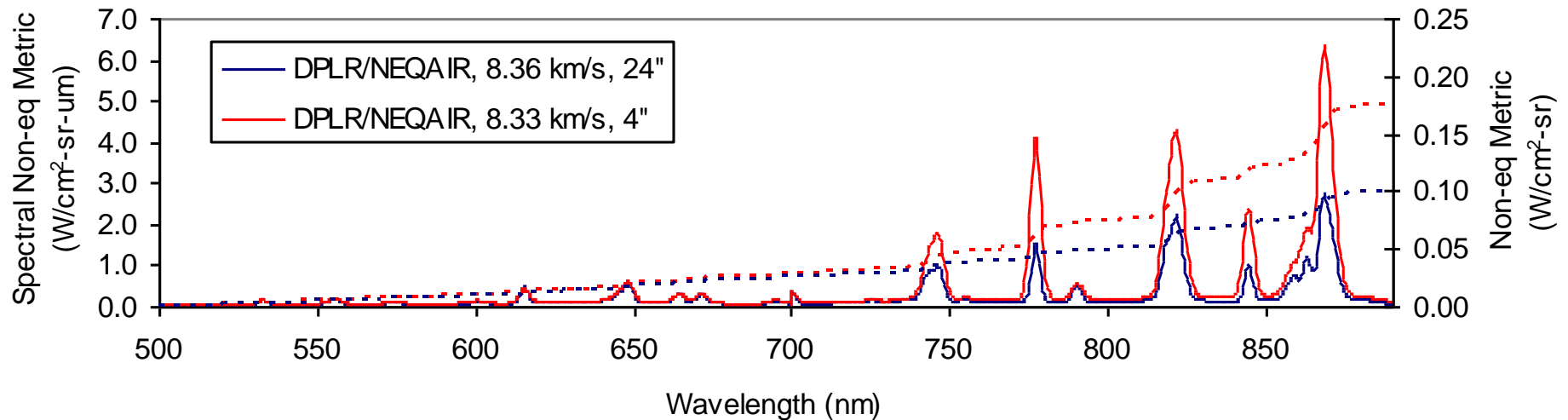
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- **Molecular emission (500-700 nm)**
 - 4" Tube 30% larger than 24" Tube
- **Atomic radiation significantly higher in 4" Tube**
 - Lines may be optically thick

Predicted Non-equilibrium metric

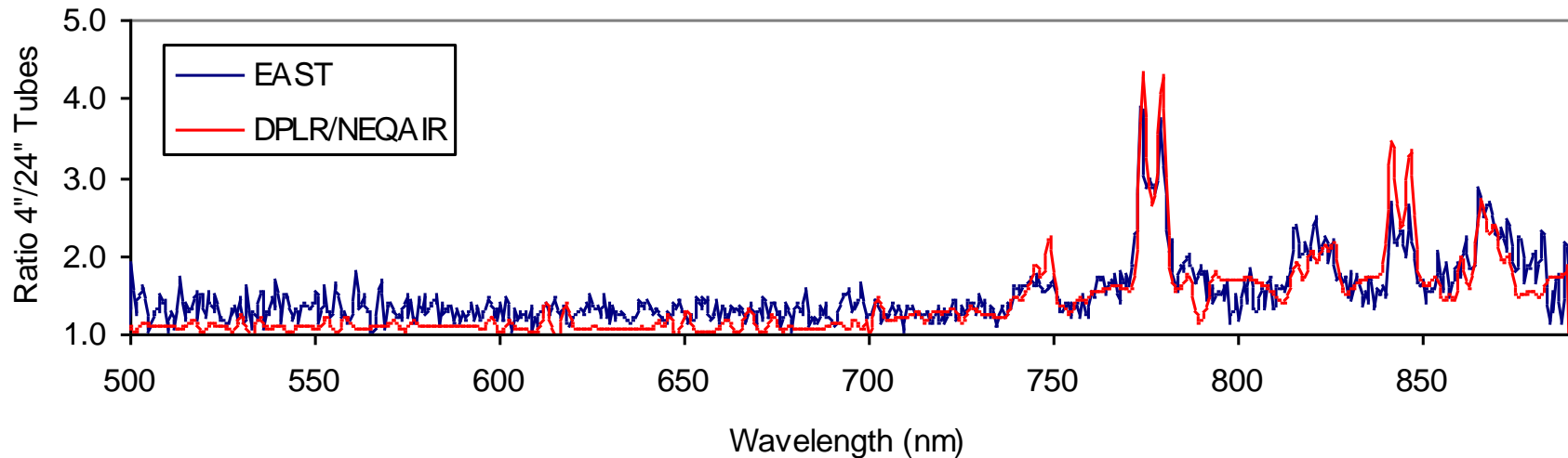
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- **DPLR/NEQAIR prediction shows larger metric in 4" Tube**
 - Indicates atomic lines are optically thick
- **Molecular radiation not predicted by NEQAIR**

Ratio of Tube measurements (500-890 nm)

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- **Ratio observed in EAST matches predicted ratio for atoms**



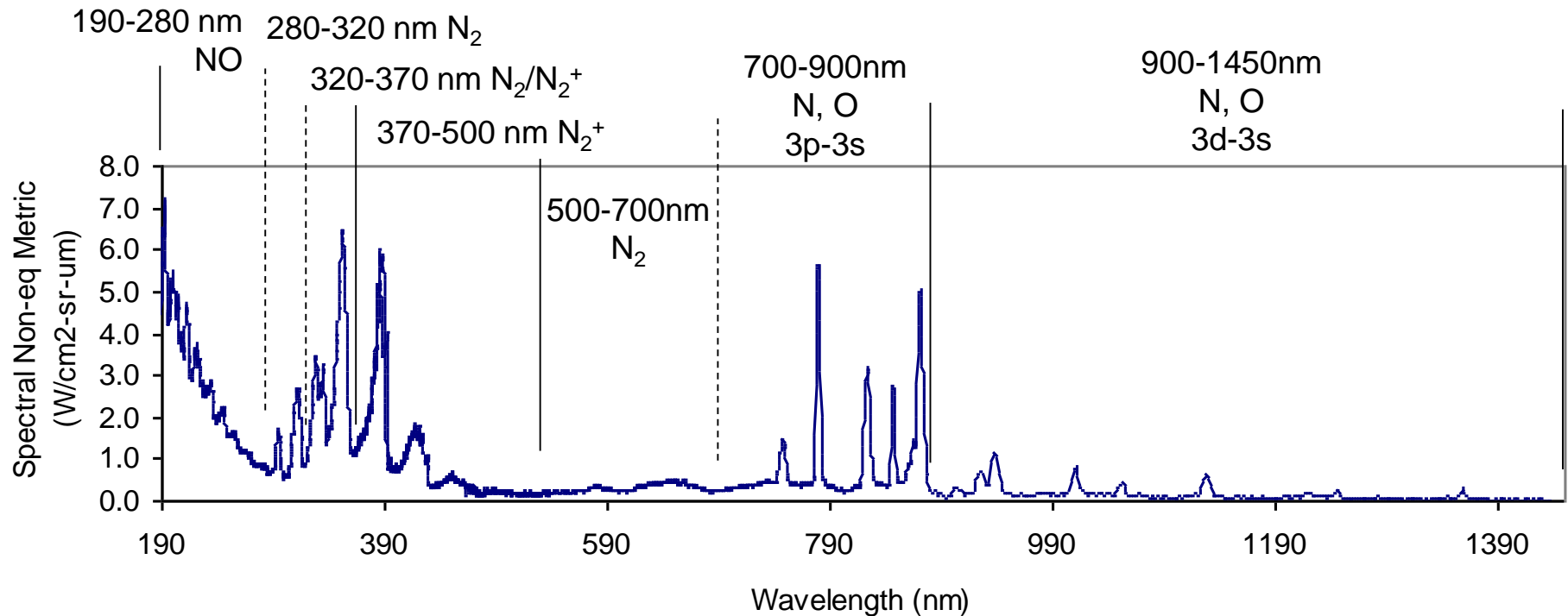
Predictive Modeling

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- **DPLR/NEQAIR are used to produce 1D (stag. line) profiles for comparison to shock tube data**
- **Three “heritage” modeling options discussed**
 - Park90 with $T_e = T_t$ (DPLR Default)
 - Park93 with $T_e = T_v$
 - Johnston14 with $T_e = T_v$ (LAURA default)
- **Revisions to Model will be discussed**
 - Use data to guide reasonable modeling assumptions
 - Use third party measurements of input parameters
 - Do not “tune to fit”
 - Maintains some level of independence between model and data set

Spectral Non-equilibrium Metric

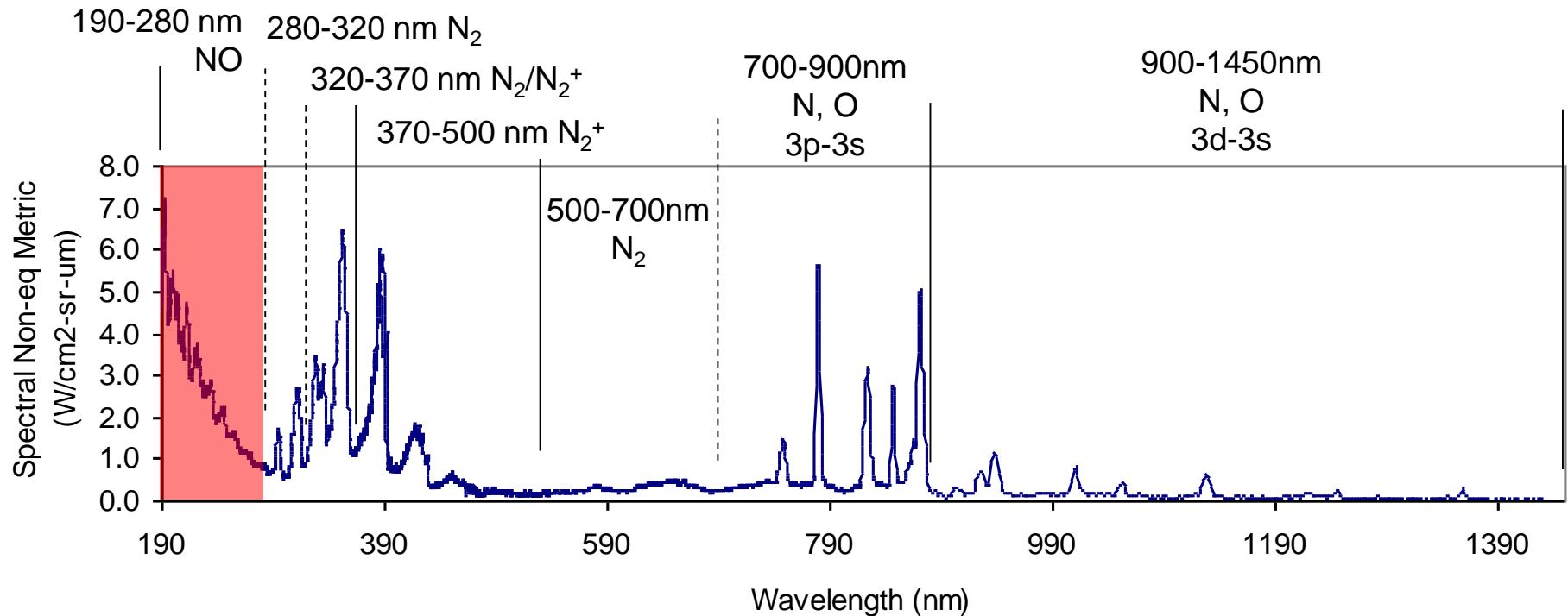
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- Analysis will be divided by spectral features for discussion

NO Radiance

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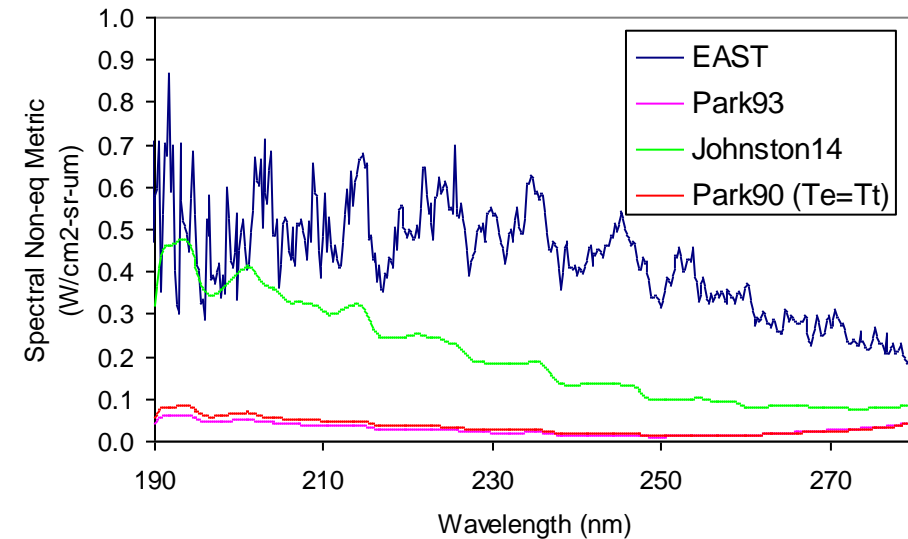


- **NO Radiance from (primarily) γ , ϵ bands**
 - Originate from A² Σ and D² Σ states
- **Also δ band (C² Π)**

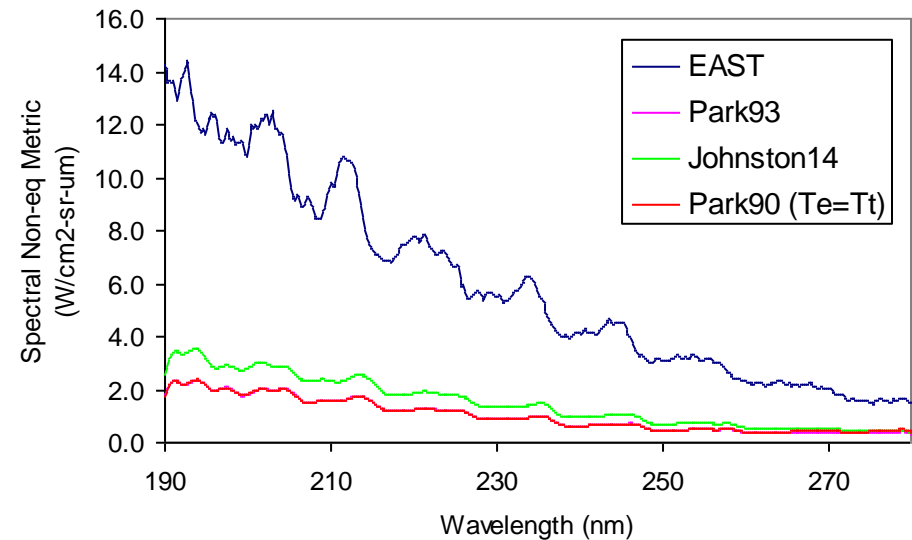
NO Comparison to Heritage

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8.18 km/s, 0.01 Torr



7.34 km/s, 0.70 Torr

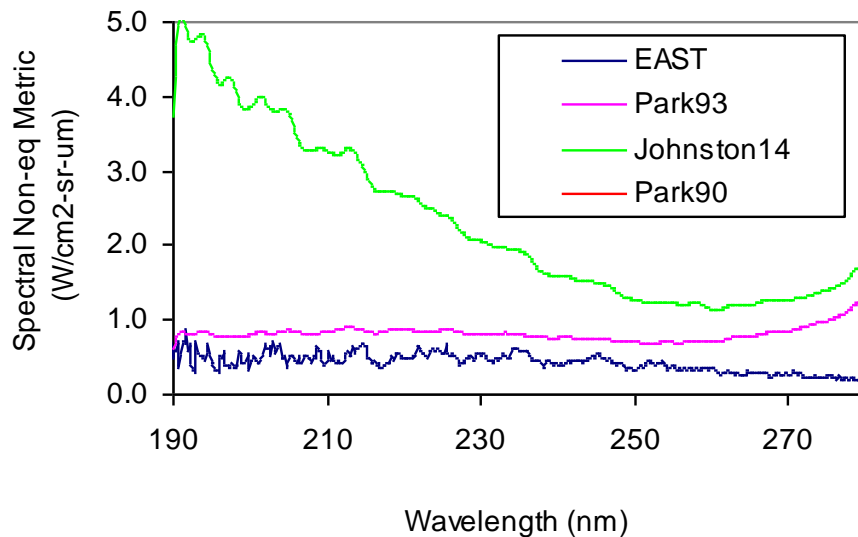


- Underpredicted at all conditions, by all models

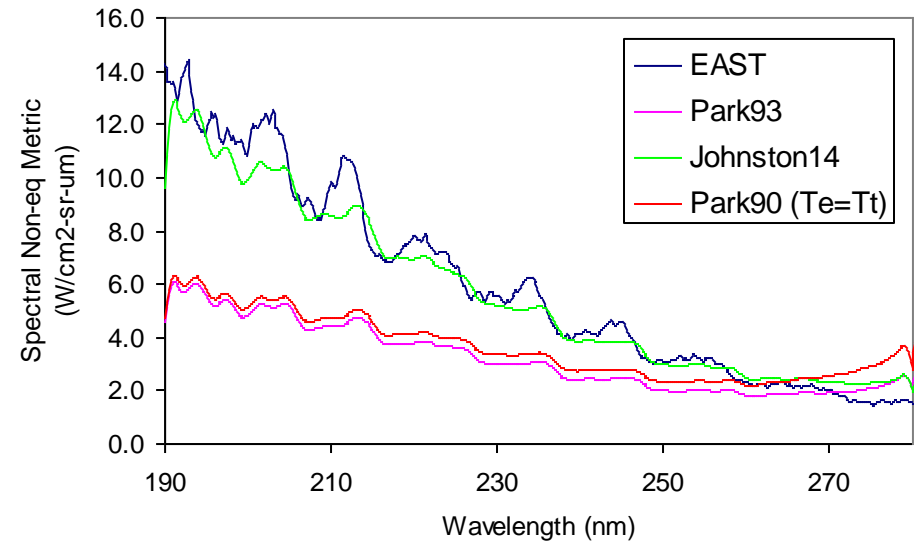
NO Boltzmann

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8.18 km/s, 0.01 Torr



7.34 km/s, 0.70 Torr

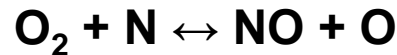


- **Boltzmann Radiance is typically an upper bound for non-equilibrium radiation (in compression)**
- **Park models cannot match Boltzmann radiance at 0.7 Torr**
 - Must check reaction rates
- **Boltzmann radiation too high at 0.01 Torr**
 - Non-Boltzmann model needs examination

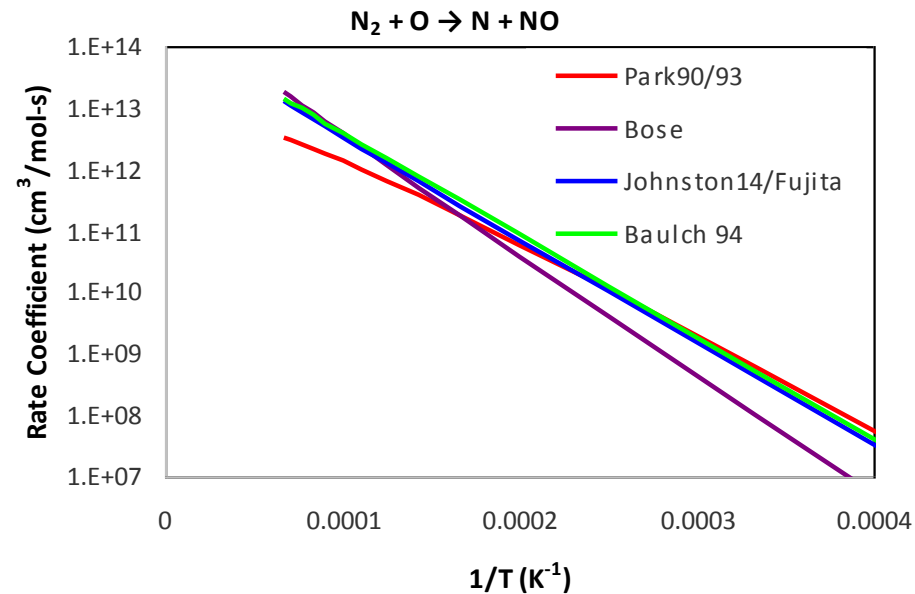
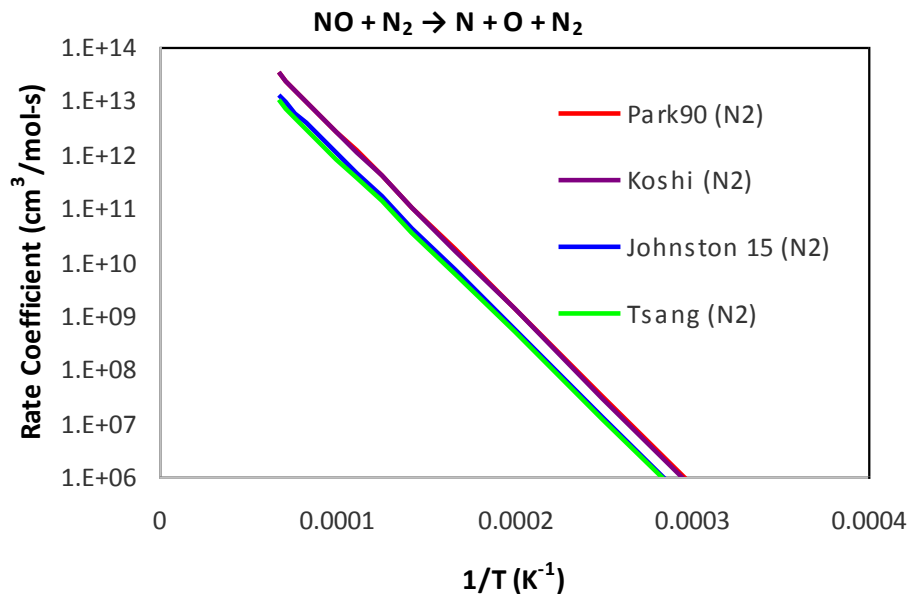
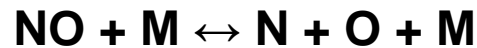
NO Reaction Kinetics

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- NO Formation is driven by so-called Zel'dovich exchange Reactions:



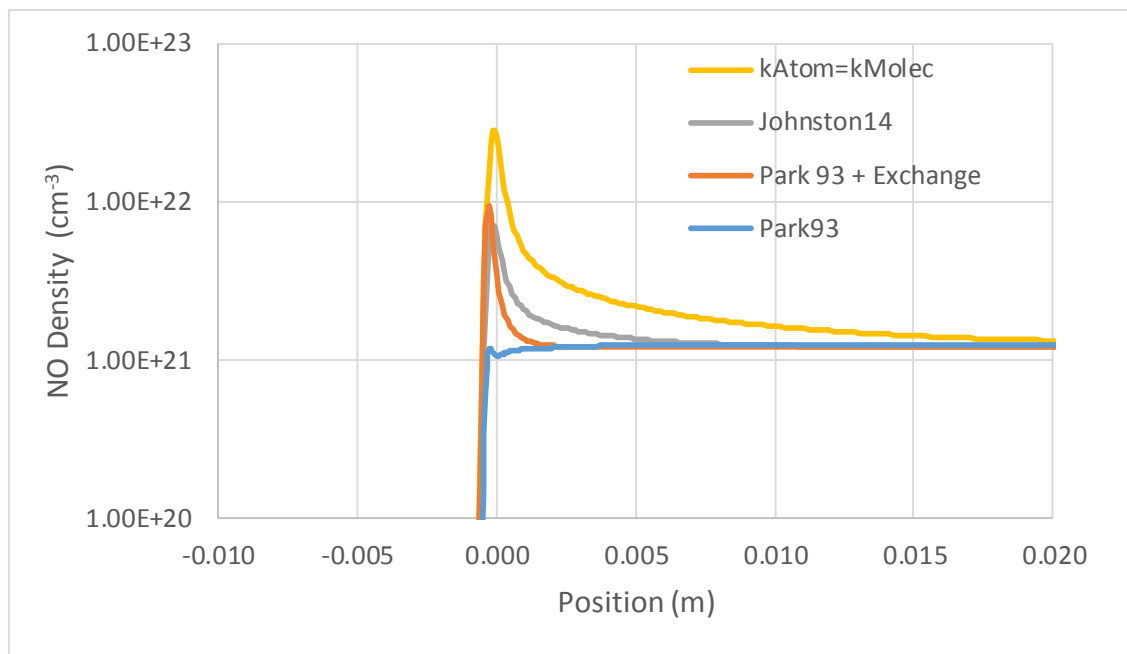
- NO Destruction depends on direct dissociation:



We opt to carry rates from combustion literature (Tsang/Baulch)

Impact on NO concentration (0.7 Torr)

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- **Updating Exchange Reactions increases peak NO density**
- **Reducing dissociation rate reduces decay**
- **Changing the ratio of dissociation by atoms vs. molecules further increases NO density**
 - Johnston follows Park : ratio is 22
 - Figure shows ratio of 1.0
 - Tsang recommended ratio of <1



NO Non-Boltzmann modeling

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- For these conditions, NO non-Boltzmann is dominated by heavy particle processes
- Internal excitation:



- Heavy particle impact Dissociation:



- Internal excitation rates in NEQAIR are only approximate, fundamental data is not available
- The reverse of internal excitation is quenching : rates are available at 300K. Assume:

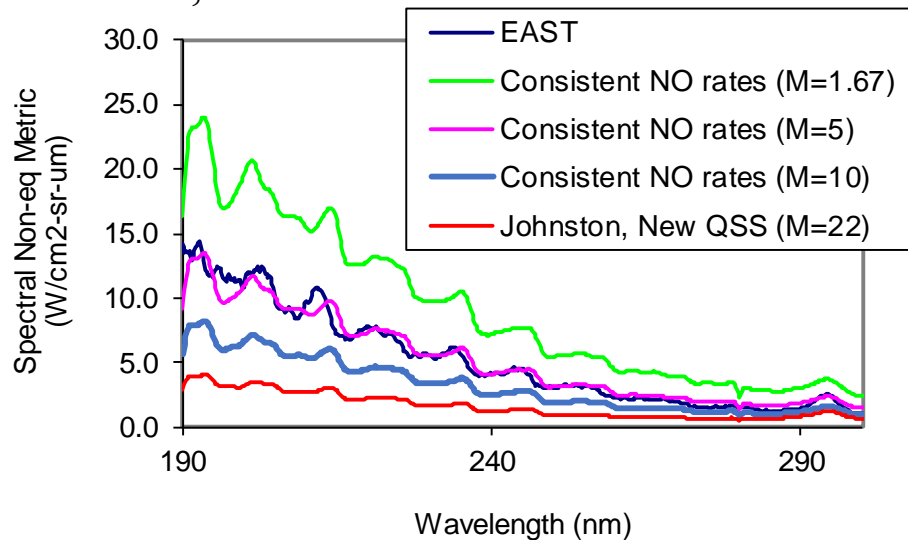
$$k_q = k_{q,0} \sqrt{\frac{T_t(K)}{300}}$$

- Heavy particle impact dissociation is updated to be consistent with rate chemistry
- Ratio of atomic to molecular driven dissociation is still undetermined

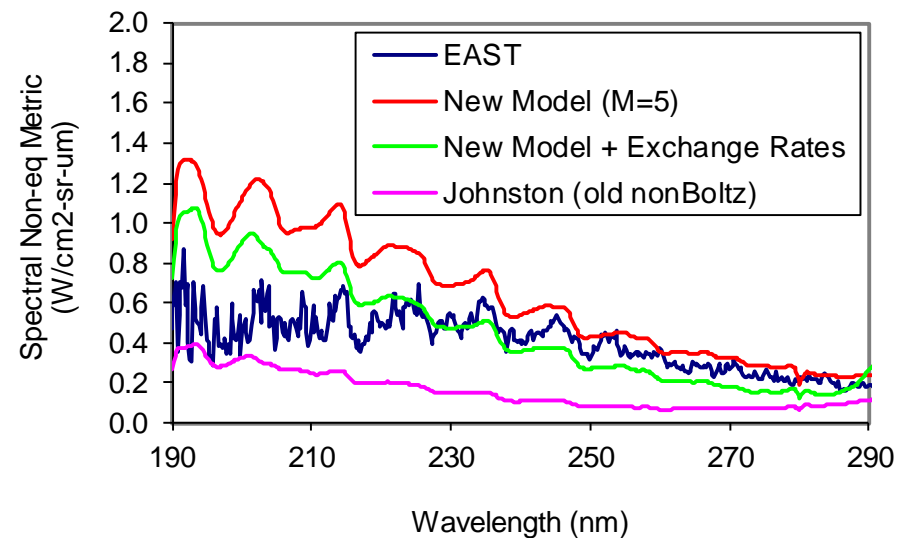
Adjust Atom/Molecule Rates

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7.34 km/s, 0.70 Torr



8.18 km/s, 0.01 Torr



- Rates adjusted consistently in DPLR and NEQAIR
- Ratio of 5 matches 0.7 Torr data
- Also matches NO γ at 0.01 Torr
- NO δ is overpredicted at 0.01 Torr
 - Possibly experimental error due to lower sensitivity in this region



Summary of Model Revisions

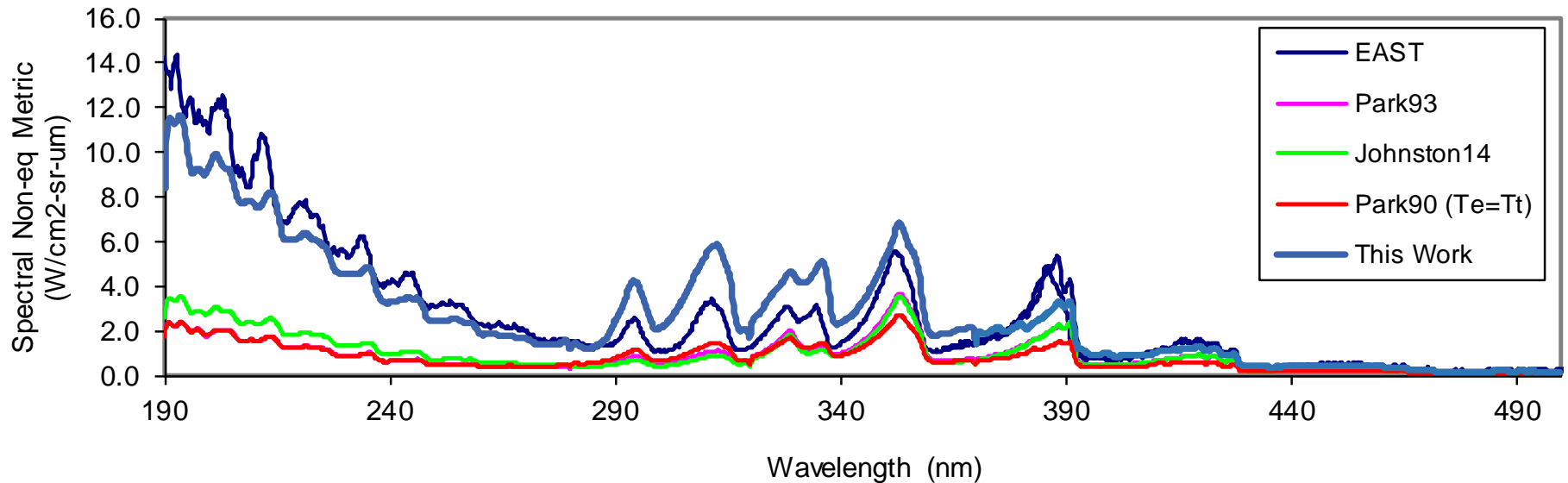
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- **Flowfield model**
 - Update NO dissociation and exchange rates to be consistent with combustion literature
 - Alter ratio of NO dissociation by atoms vs. molecules to 5
 - Electron impact dissociation rate from radiation model used for flowfield
 - Associative Ionization controlled by T_e
 - Update selected charge exchange rates
- **Non-Boltzmann Radiation Model - Molecules**
 - Heavy particle dissociation rate consistent with flowfield dissociation rate
 - Use quenching rates from literature to calculate heavy particle excitation rates for molecules
 - Electron impact dissociation calculation corrected
 - Estimate and include contributions from excited states
- **Non-Boltzmann Radiation Model – Atoms**
 - Excitation rates updated to hybrid of Huo (dipole allowed) and Park (unallowed)
 - Include Associative Ionization process

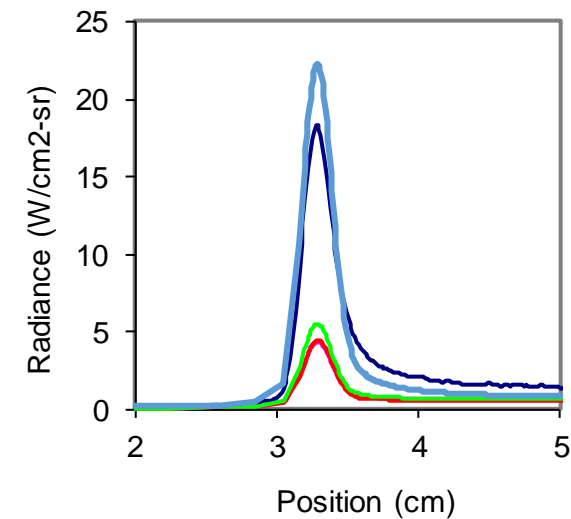


Results – 0.7 Torr, 7.34 km/s (190-500 nm)

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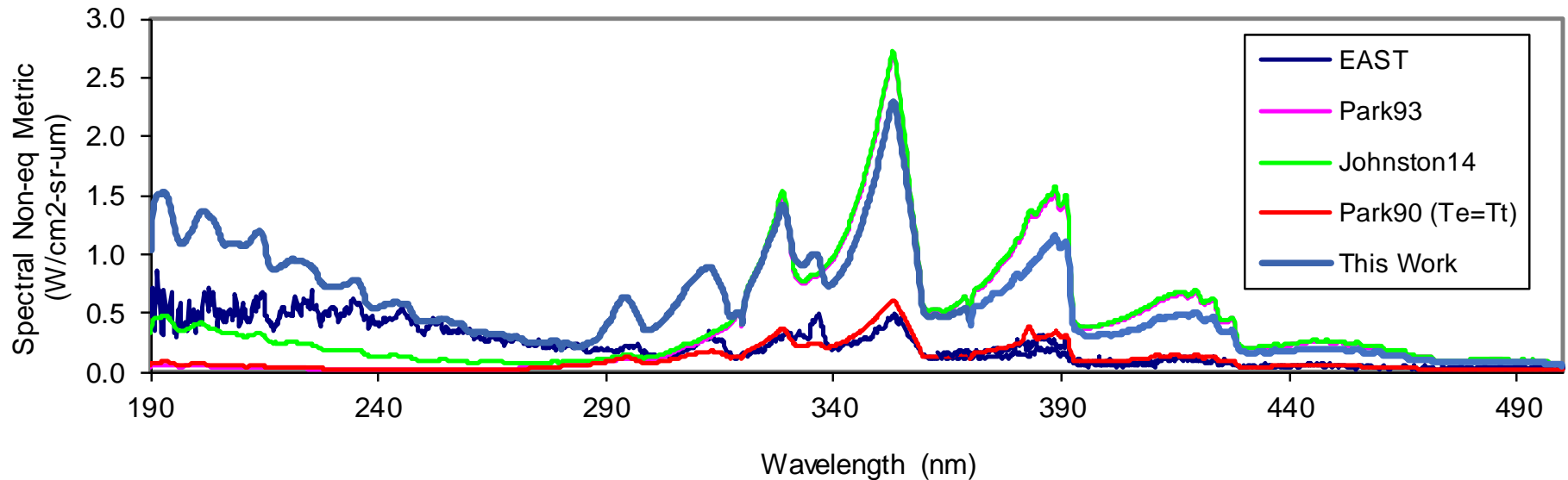


- **NO and N₂⁺ underpredictions rectified (mostly)**
- **N₂ 2nd Positive Somewhat Overpredicted**
- **Reasonable match to temporal trend**

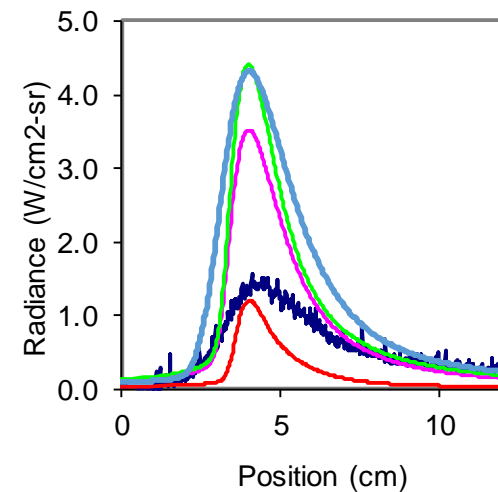


Results – 0.01 Torr, 8.18 km/s (190-500 nm)

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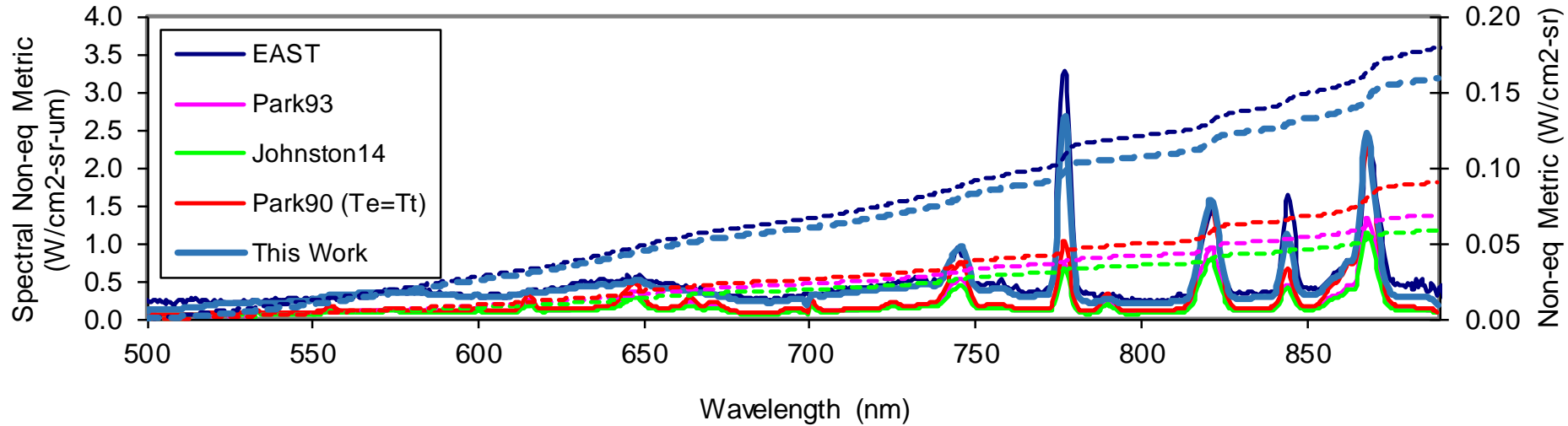
- **N₂⁺ still overpredicted**
- **N₂ 2nd Positive overpredicted**
- **NO matched 240-290nm (Gamma bands)**
- **NO overpredicted < 240 nm (Epsilon bands)**



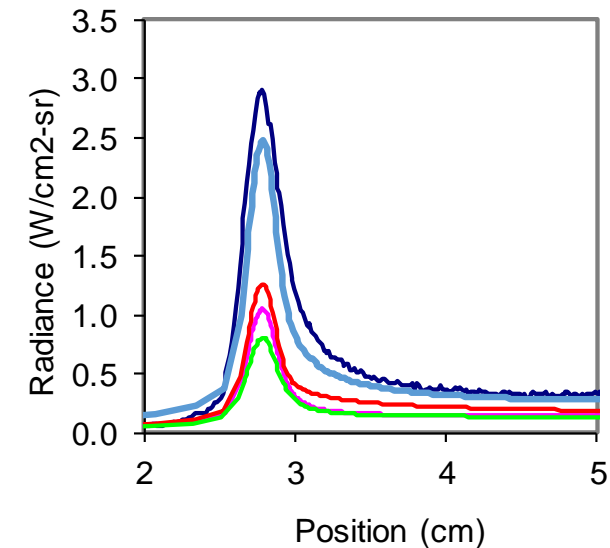


Results – 0.7 Torr, 7.34 km/s (500-890 nm)

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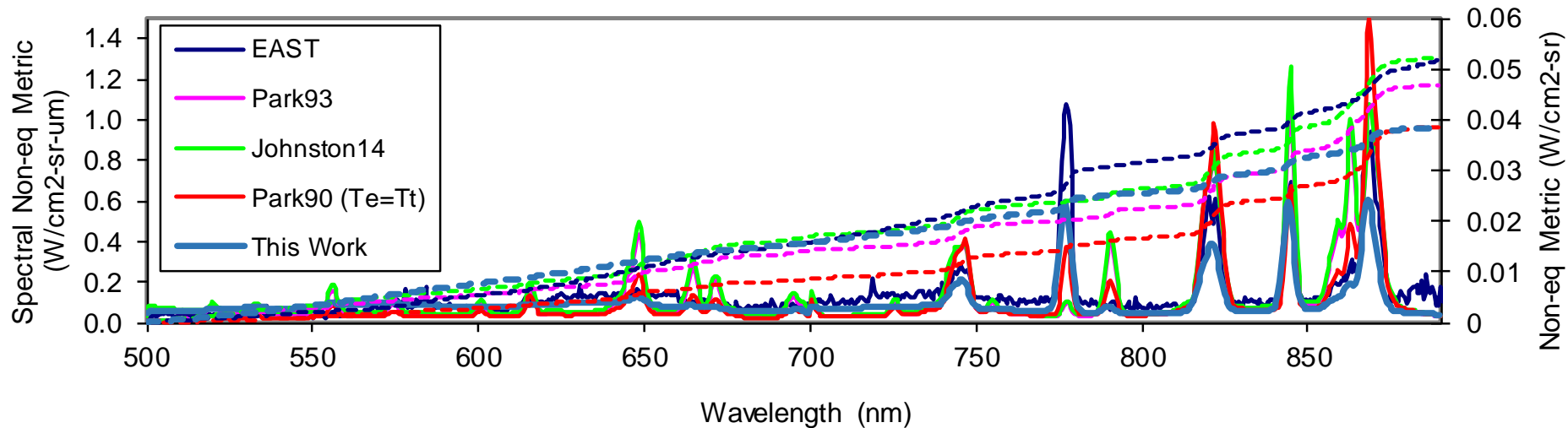
- **N₂ 1st Positive Matched**
- **Atomic lines nearly matched**
- **Reasonable match to temporal trend**



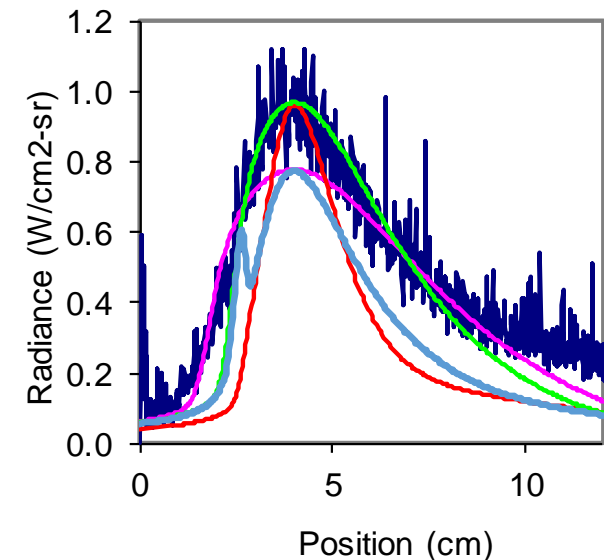


Results – 0.01 Torr, 8.58 km/s (500-890 nm)

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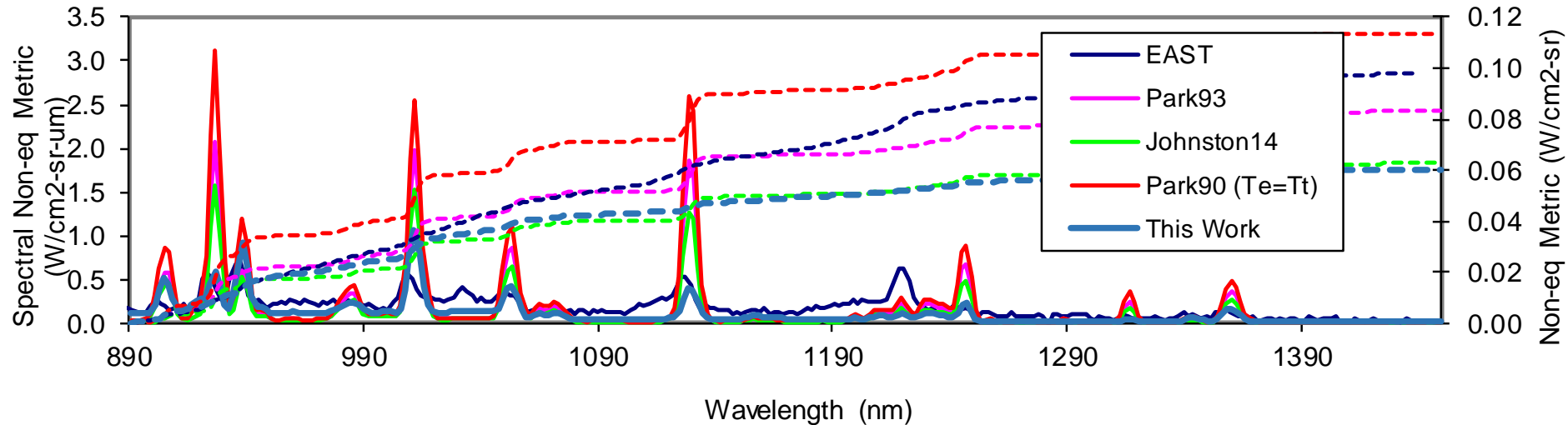
- **Underprediction N₂ 1st Positive Matched**
- **Extra atomic lines eliminated**
- **Other atomic lines underpredicted**
- **Temporal trend shows spike at shock front**



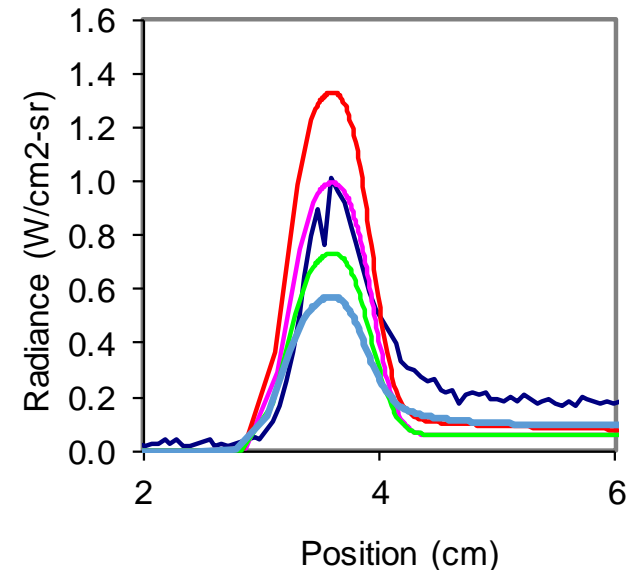


Results – 0.7 Torr, 7.34 km/s (890-1450 nm)

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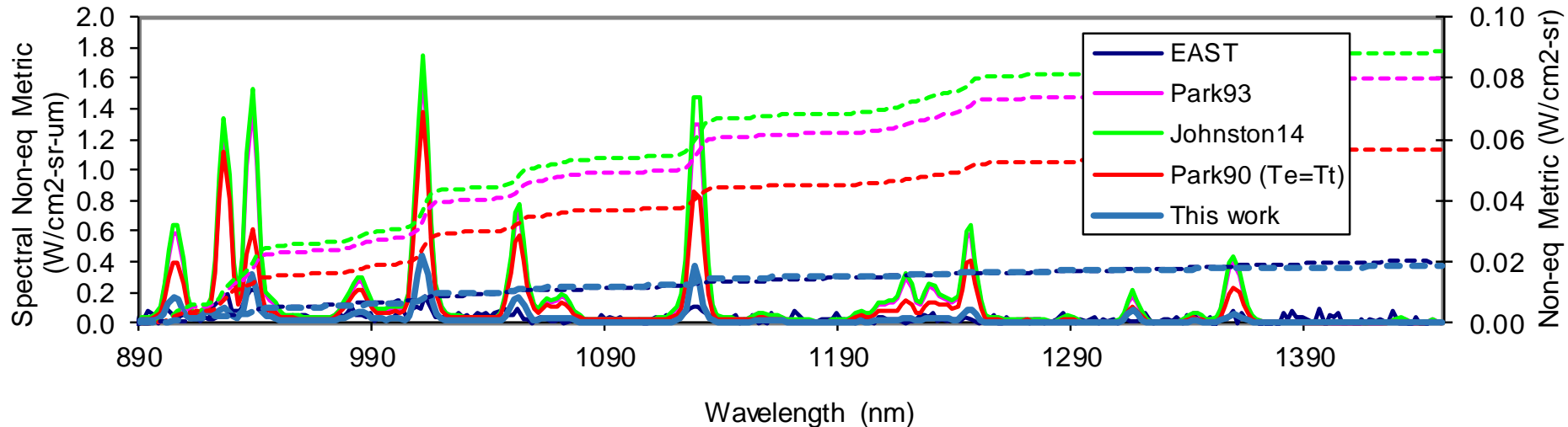
- **Atomic overprediction eliminated, lines that are present are reasonably close**
- **Missing molecular radiation source (TBD)**
- **Temporal trend looks ok**



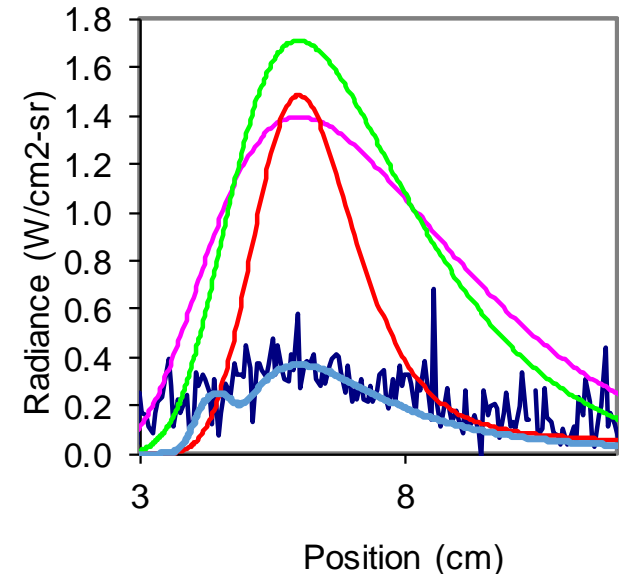


Results – 0.01 Torr, 8.58 km/s (890-1450 nm)

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- **Atomic overprediction eliminated**
- **Integral matches data**
- **Spike observed at shock front, trend otherwise ok**





Summary

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- **Non-equilibrium Radiation Data Measured from 7-9 km/s at 6 freestream pressures from 0.01-0.70 Torr**
 - Comparison across two tubes with different diameter, calibration source indicate confidence in data of ~30% (in UV) or better (Vis/NIR)
 - Presentation focuses on highest and lowest pressure ranges
- **Agreement to Predictive (DPLR/NEQAIR) Model has been improved**
 - Underprediction of N_2/NO resolved by changes to rate chemistry, heavy particle excitation rates
 - N_2^+ overpredicted at low pressure, revised rate/excitation model fixes underprediction at high pressure
 - Prediction of atomic radiation improved by
 - Changing excitation model (high energy states)
 - Including associative ionization in non-Boltzmann model (3p states)
- **How does your model do?**

<https://data.nasa.gov/docs/datasets/aerothermodynamics/EAST/index.html>



Work to go

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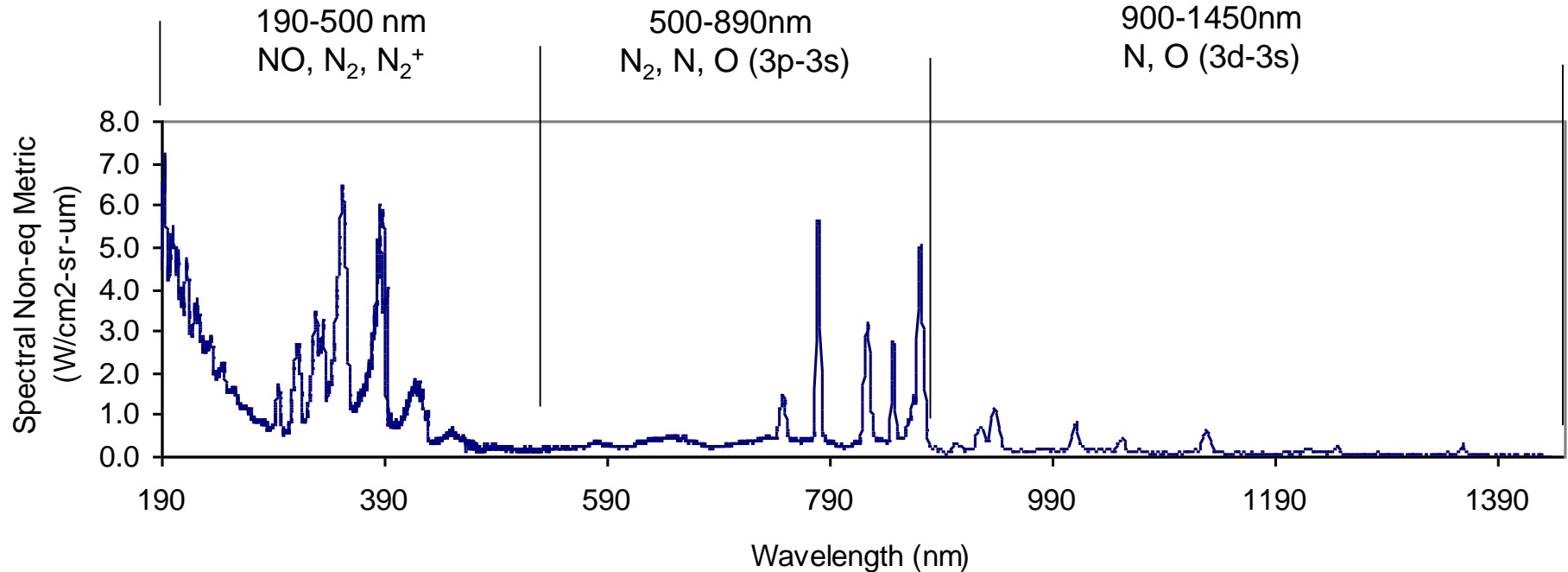
- **Low pressure overpredictions of**
 - N_2^+ : State specific associative ionization?
 - NO , N_2 : Pre-dissociation rates?
- **Missing molecular features in infrared (high pressure)**
- **Spike in shock front at low pressure**
- **Underpredicted atomic lines at low pressure**
- **non-Boltzmann associative ionization model : needs realistic statewise rates**



Backup

Spectral Non-equilibrium Metric

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- **Identification of features suggests regions for further analysis**



Reaction Rates

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- There are between up to 23 reactions rates across the 3 models, 11 of which have some differences:

These rates not important

$\text{NO} + \text{M} \leftrightarrow \text{N} + \text{O} + \text{M}$	increased by Johnston
$\text{N}_2 + \text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{NO} + \text{N}$	Johnston used rate from Fujita, 2006
$\text{NO} + \text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{O}_2 + \text{N}$	Johnston uses rate from Bose, 1997
$\text{N} + \text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{NO}^+ + \text{e}^-$	Updated Park93, Johnston/Park90 same
$\text{N} + \text{N} \leftrightarrow \text{N}_2^+ + \text{e}^-$	Updated Park93, Johnston/Park93 same
$\text{O} + \text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{O}_2^+ + \text{e}^-$	Updated Park93, Johnston/Park93 same
$\text{O}^+ + \text{NO} \leftrightarrow \text{N}^+ + \text{O}_2$	Activation energies differ
$\text{N}^+ + \text{N}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{N}_2^+ + \text{N}$	Missing from Park90, Johnston/Park93
same	
$\text{O}_2^+ + \text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{O}^+ + \text{O}_2$	Missing from Park90*, Johnston/Park93
same	
$\text{N}_2 + \text{e} \leftrightarrow \text{N} + \text{N} + \text{e}$	Differs across all three chemistries
$\text{O}_2 + \text{e} \leftrightarrow \text{O}_2^+ + \text{e}$	Missing from Park90/Park93

* As implemented in DPLR



Revised Kinetic Model

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Reaction	M	A (cm ³ /mol·s)	n	E _a (K)	Controlling Temperature	Ref
$N_2 + M \rightarrow 2N + M$	Molecule	7.0×10^{21}	-1.6	113,200	$\sqrt{TT_{ev}}$	[5]
	Atom	3.0×10^{22}				
	e ⁻	1.2×10^7	2.69		T _e	This work
$O_2 + M \rightarrow 2O + M$	Molecule	2.0×10^{21}	-1.5	59,500	$\sqrt{TT_{ev}}$	[5]
	Atom	1.0×10^{22}				
$NO + M \rightarrow N + O + M$	Molecule	1.5×10^{15}				[21]
	Atom	7.3×10^{15}	0	74,570	$\sqrt{TT_{ev}}$	This work
	e ⁻	5.7×10^{18}			T _e	This work
$N + e^- \rightarrow N^+ + 2e^-$		2.5×10^{34}	-3.82	168,600	T _e	[6]
$O + e^- \rightarrow O^+ + 2e^-$		3.9×10^{33}	-3.78	158,500	T _e	[5]
$N_2 + O \rightarrow NO + N$		1.8×10^{14}	0	38,249	T _i	[24]
$O_2 + N \rightarrow NO + O$		9.0×10^9	1.0	3,270	T _i	[24]
$N + O \rightarrow NO^+ + e^-$		8.8×10^8	1.0	31,900	T _e	[6]
$N + N \rightarrow N_2^+ + e$		4.4×10^7	1.5	67,500	T _e	[6]
$O + O \rightarrow O_2^+ + e$		7.1×10^2	2.7	80,600	T _e	[6]
$N^+ + N_2 \rightarrow N_2^+ + N$		7.0×10^6	1.47	13,130	T _i	This work
$O^+ + N_2 \rightarrow N_2^+ + O$		9.1×10^{11}	0.36	22,800	T _i	[5]
$O_2^+ + O \rightarrow O^+ + O_2$		4.0×10^{12}	-0.09	18,000	T _i	[6]
$O^+ + NO \rightarrow N^+ + O_2$		1.4×10^5	1.9	26,600	T _i	[6]
$NO^+ + O_2 \rightarrow O_2^+ + NO$		2.4×10^{13}	0.41	32,600	T _i	[5]
$NO^+ + N \rightarrow N_2^+ + O$		7.2×10^{13}	0	35,500	T _i	[5]
$NO^+ + O \rightarrow N^+ + O_2$		1.0×10^{12}	0.5	77,200	T _i	[5]
$O_2^+ + N \rightarrow N^+ + O_2$		8.7×10^{13}	0.14	28,600	T _i	[5]
$O_2^+ + N_2 \rightarrow N_2^+ + O_2$		9.9×10^{12}	0	40,700	T _i	[5]
$NO^+ + N \rightarrow O^+ + N_2$		3.4×10^{13}	-1.08	12,800	T _i	[5]
$NO^+ + O \rightarrow O_2^+ + N$		7.2×10^{12}	0.29	48,600	T _i	[5]
$NO + N^+ \rightarrow NO^+ + N$		1.8×10^{12}	0.57	0	T _i	This work

Park 90

Park 93

Combustion Literature

Evaluated from ion
collision cross-section
data

From electron-impact
cross-sections

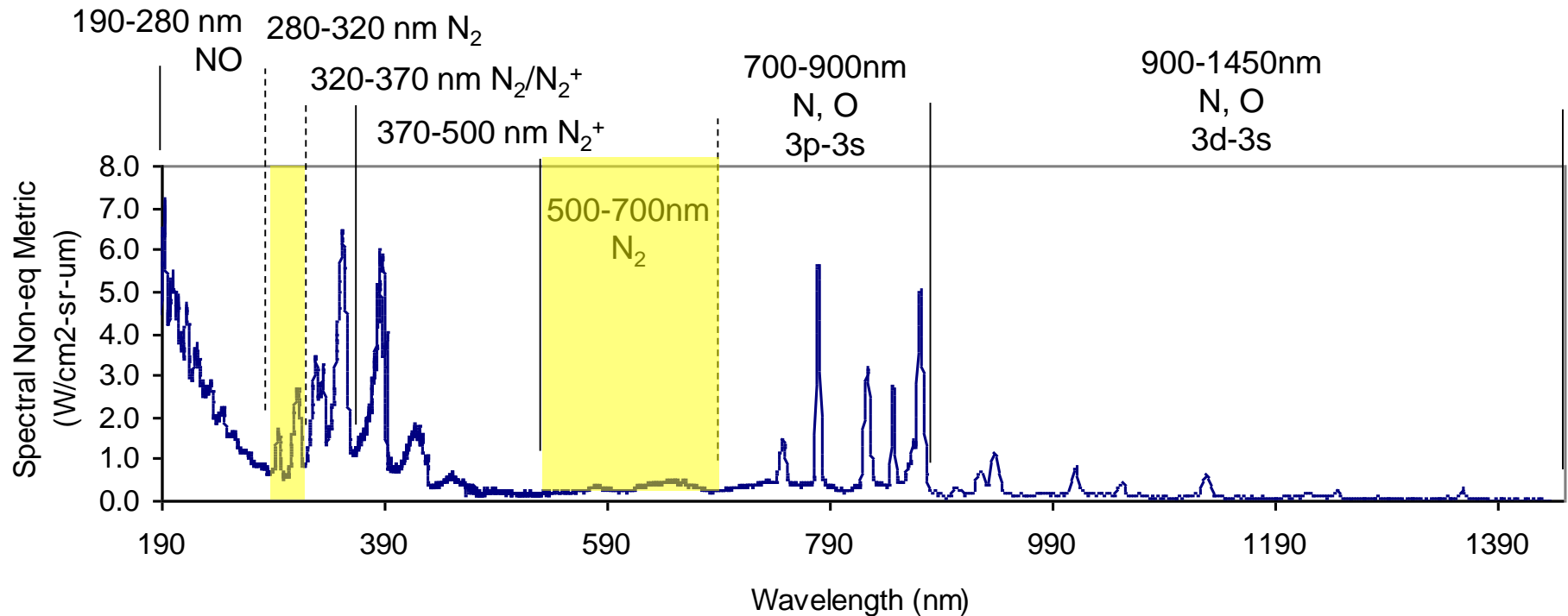
Adjusted to match
data



N₂ Model

N₂ Radiance

Entry Systems and Technology Division



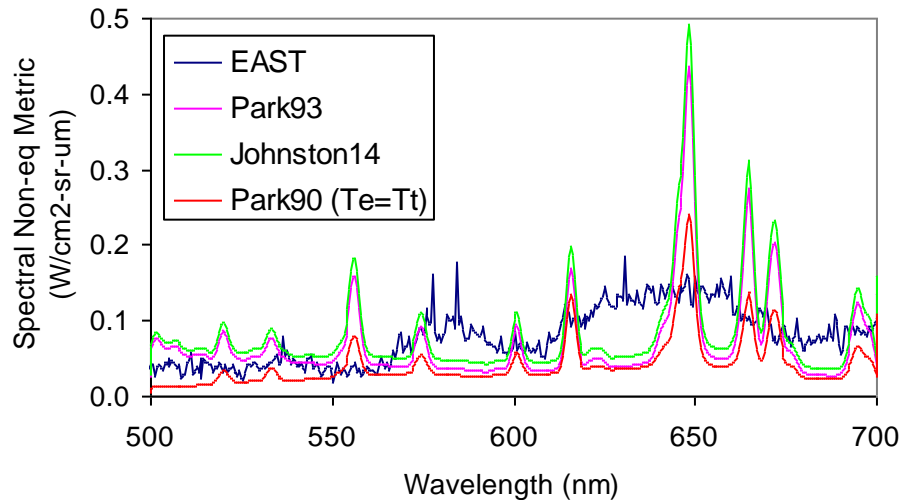
- N₂ Features from**

- **1st Positive System (B³Π→A³Π)** **500-750 nm**
- **2nd Positive System (C³Π→B³Π)** **280-390 nm**

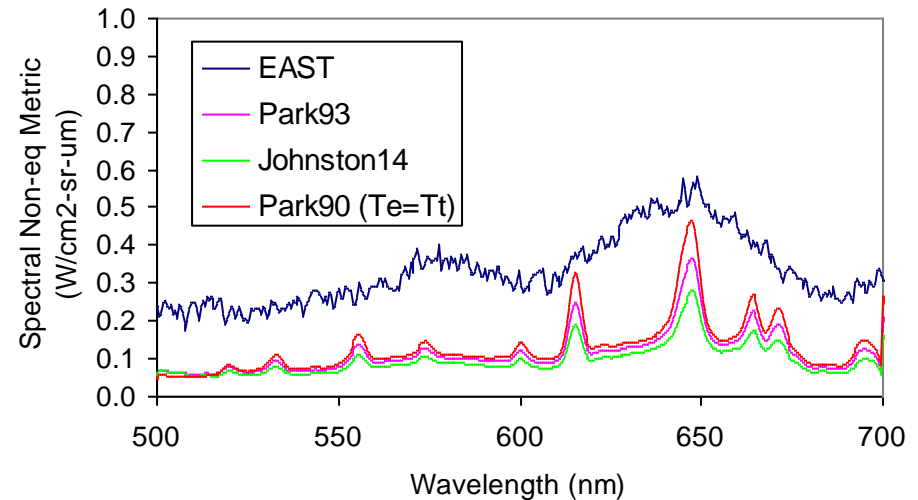
N_2 1st Positive

Entry Systems and Technology Division

8.18 km/s, 0.01 Torr



7.34 km/s, 0.70 Torr

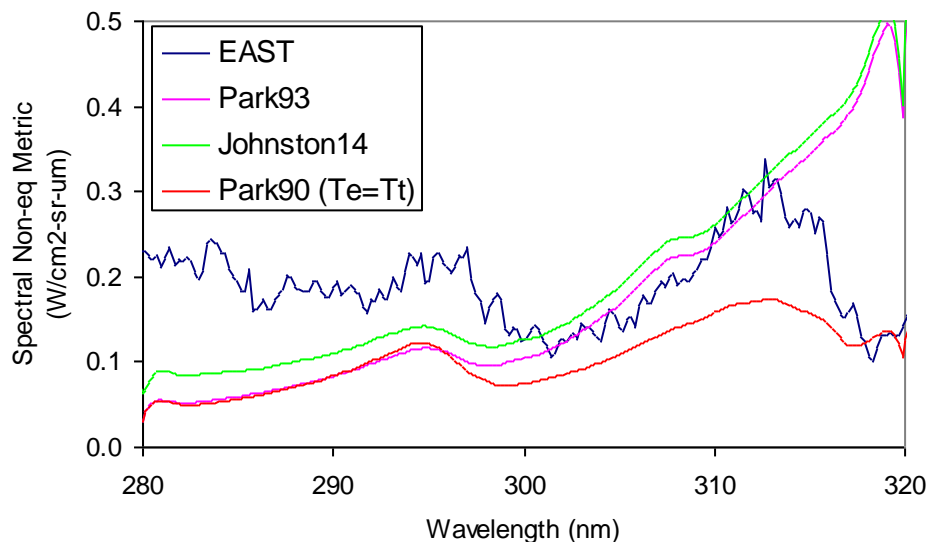


- **Underpredicted at all conditions**
- **Bonus Atomic Lines!**

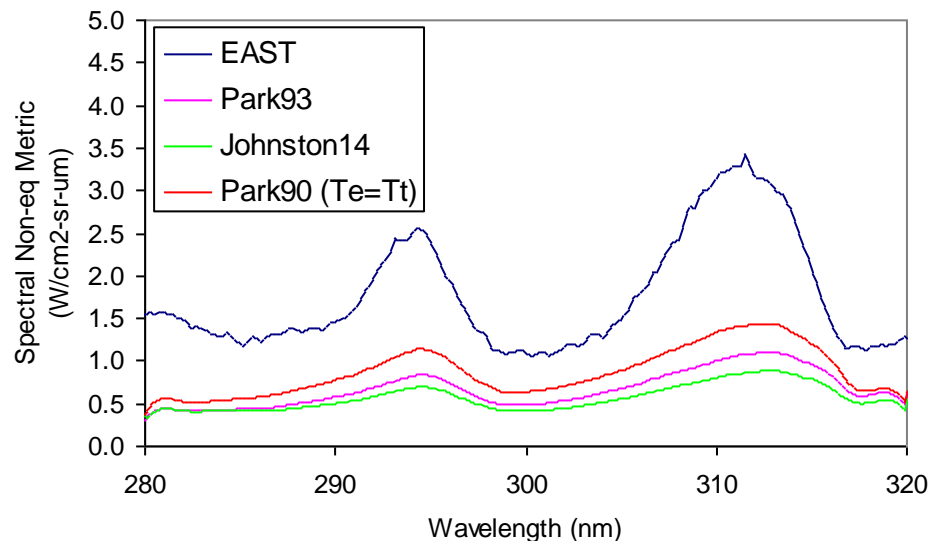
N₂ 2nd Positive

Entry Systems and Technology Division

8.18 km/s, 0.01 Torr



7.34 km/s, 0.70 Torr

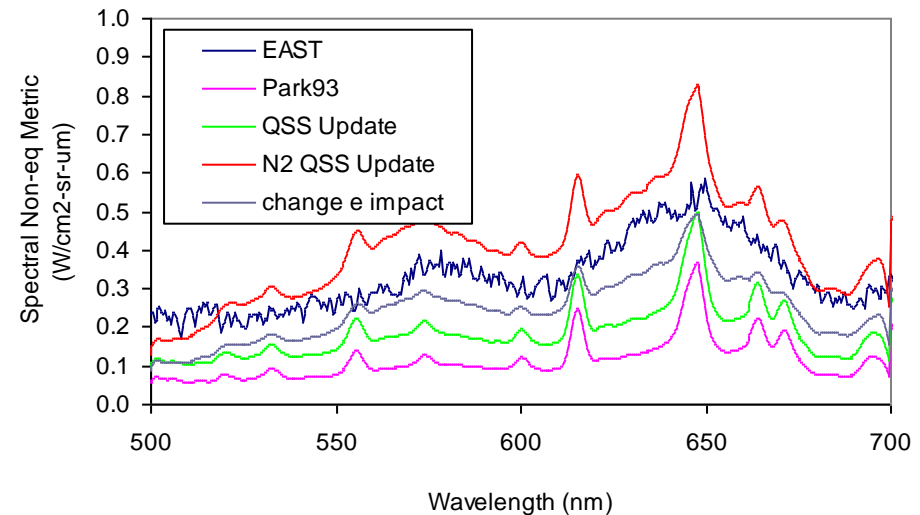
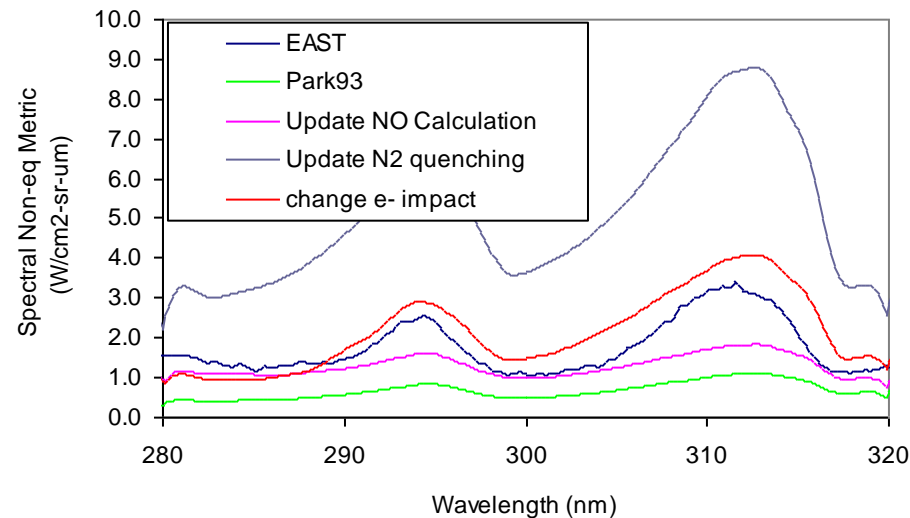


- Underpredicted at all conditions
- Partly obscured by N₂⁺ radiation at 0.01 Torr

Update to N₂ QSS

Entry Systems and Technology Division

7.34 km/s, 0.70 Torr



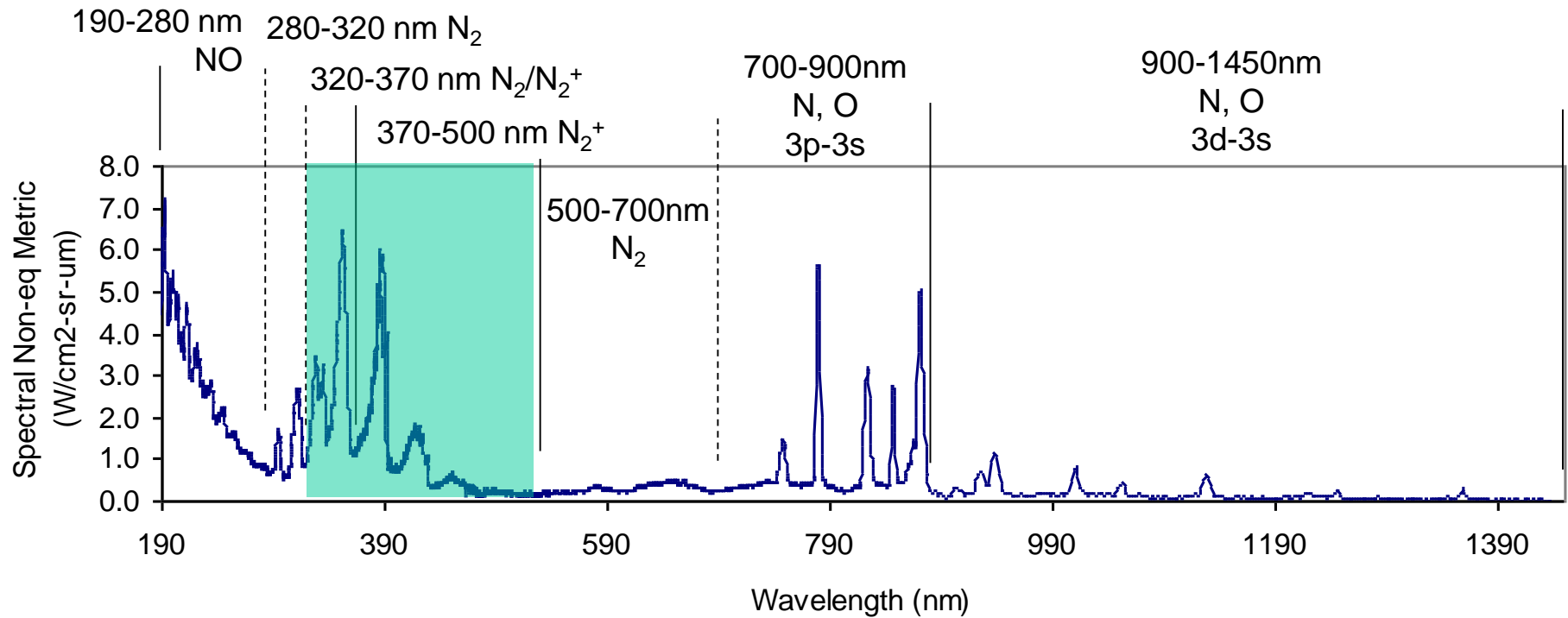
- **Changing NO rates reduced underprediction @ 0.7 Torr**
- **Introducing N₂ Quenching rates brought data into overprediction**
- **Updating electron impact processes obtains near-agreement**
 - Slight underprediction of N₂ 1st Positive, overprediction of 2nd Positive
- **0.01 Torr data (not shown) now overpredicted in UV, matched in Visible**



N_2^+ Model

N_2^+ Radiance

Entry Systems and Technology Division

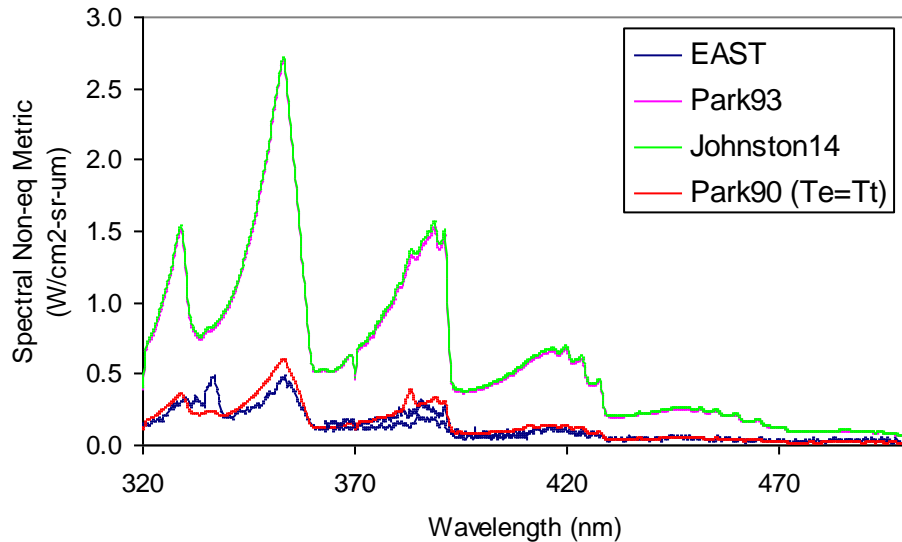


- N_2^+ Radiation from
 - 1st Negative System ($B^2\Sigma \rightarrow X^2\Sigma$) 320-500 nm

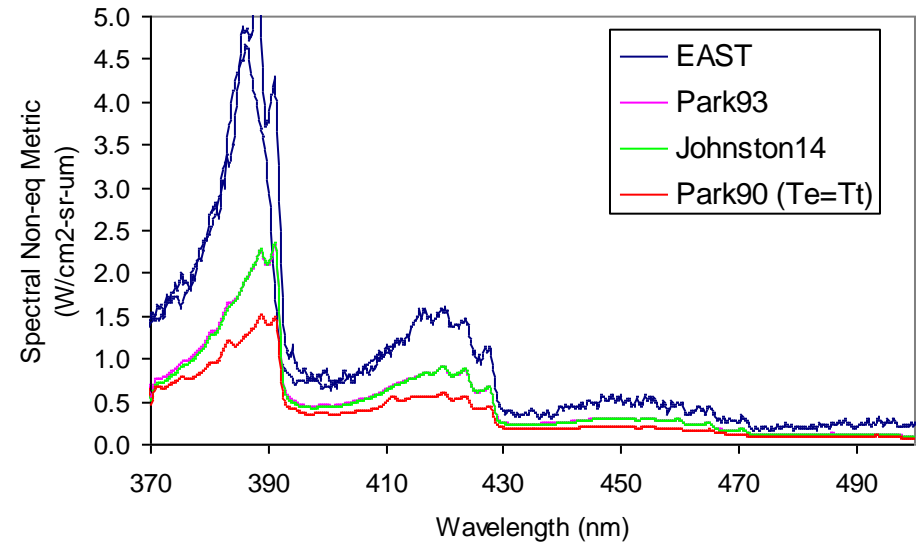
N_2^+ Comparison to Heritage

Entry Systems and Technology Division

8.18 km/s, 0.01 Torr



7.34 km/s, 0.70 Torr

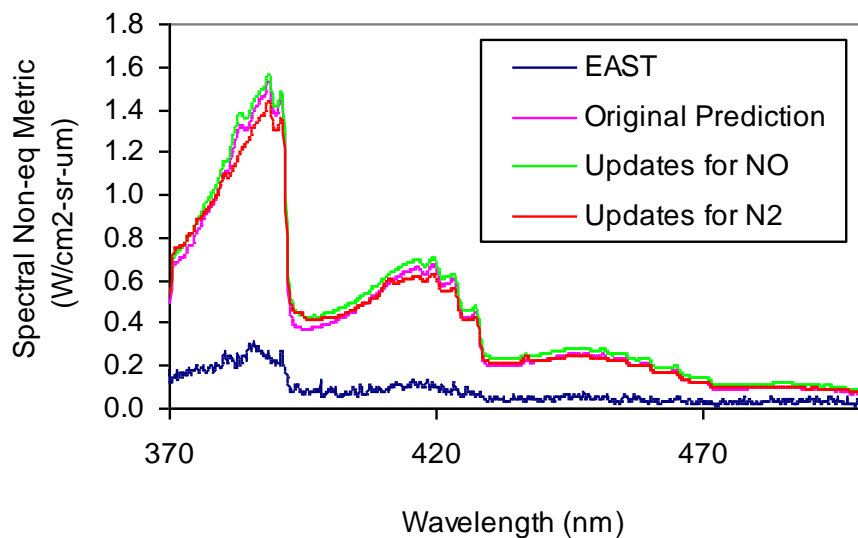


- Underpredicted at high pressure
- Overpredicted at low pressure
 - Park90 gets right magnitude, but transient (not shown) is incorrect

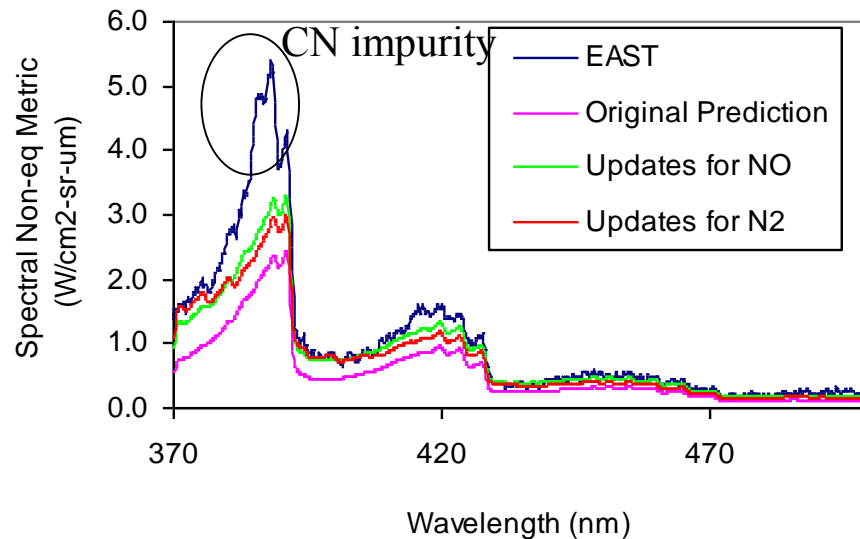
N_2^+ after updates

Entry Systems and Technology Division

8.18 km/s, 0.01 Torr



7.34 km/s, 0.70 Torr

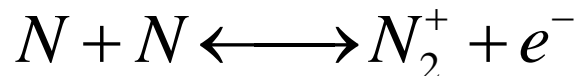


- Discrepancy at higher pressure mostly solved by revisions to rate model
- Low pressure discrepancy remains

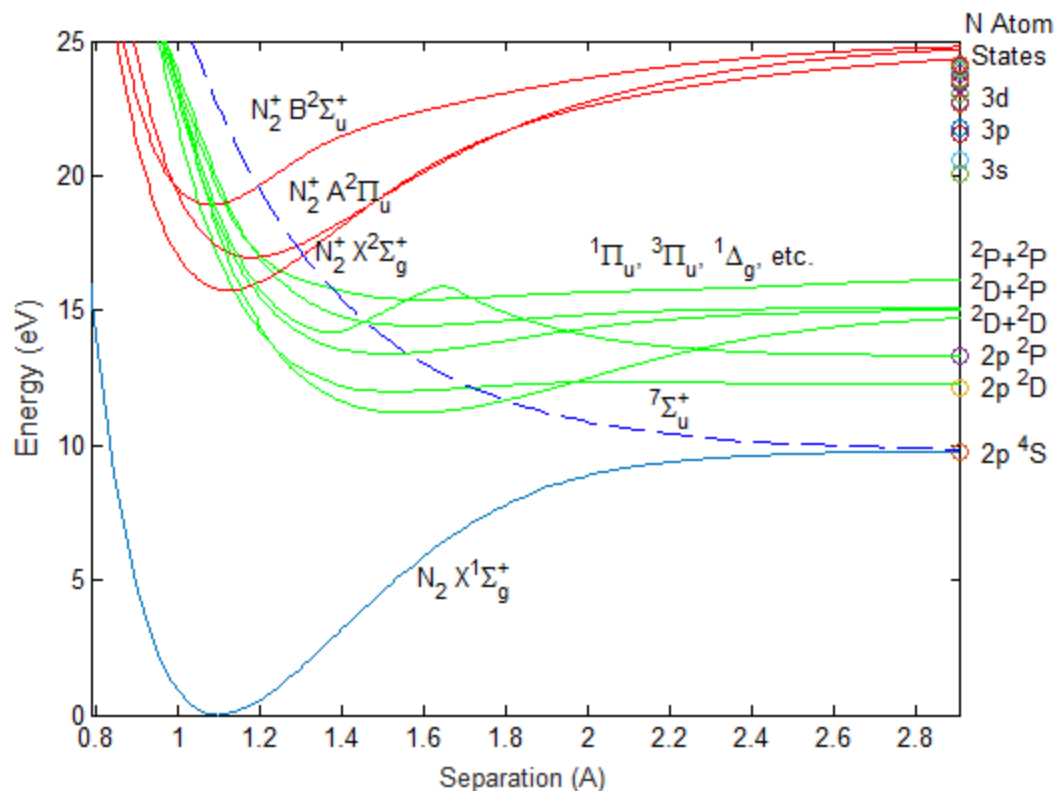
Low Pressure N_2^+ : Controlling Reaction

Entry Systems and Technology Division

- N_2^+ primarily formed by associative ionization:



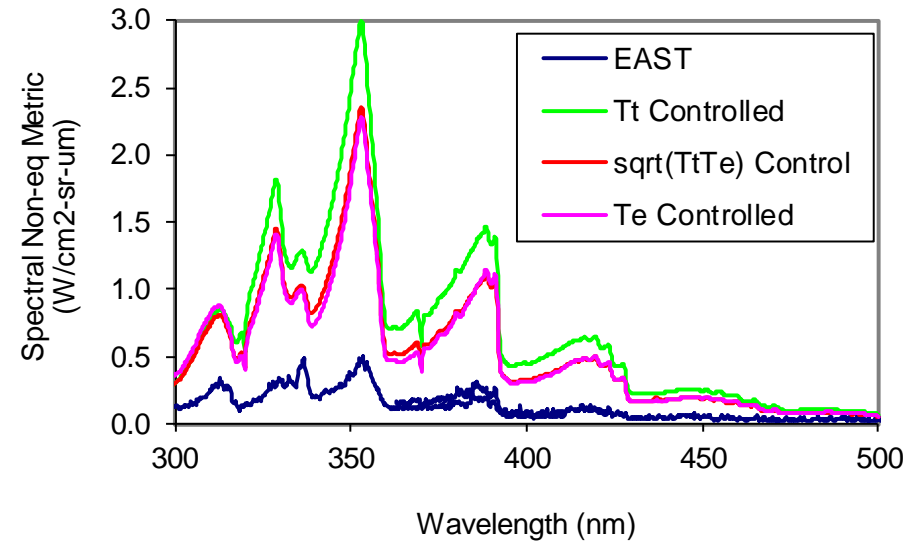
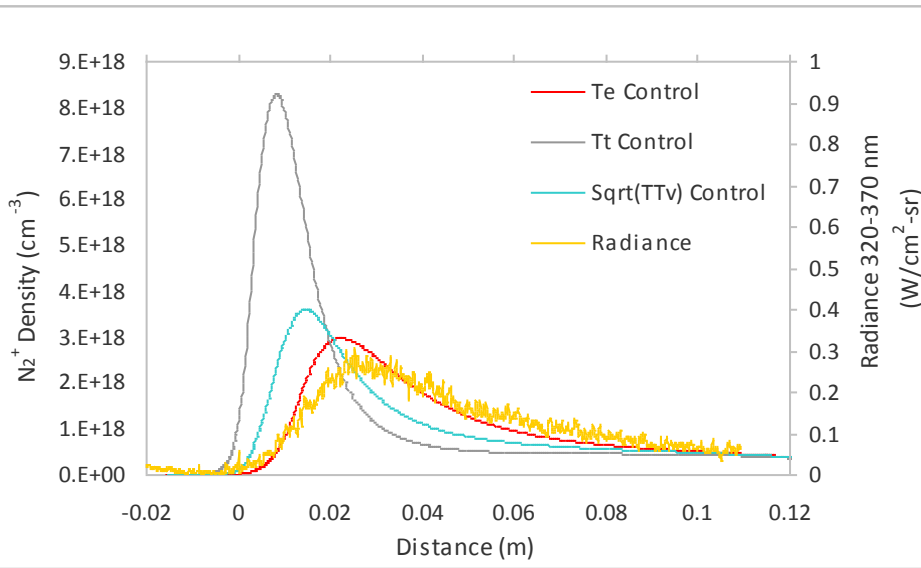
- This rate typically controlled by T_t : becomes rapid when thermal non-equilibrium is significant



- However, ground state N does not cross N_2^+ states
- Reactions proceed through metastable (and possibly excited) N atoms
- This creates dependence on T_e

Change Controlling Temperature

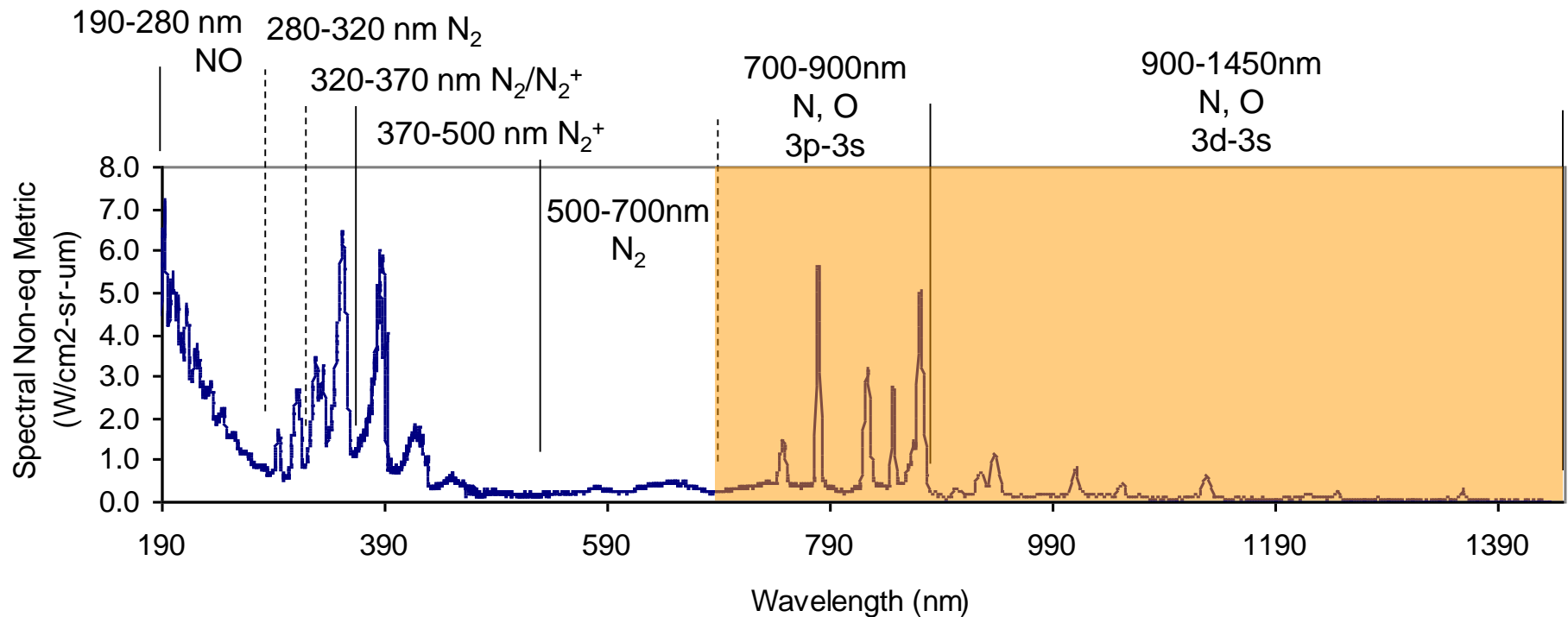
Entry Systems and Technology Division



- **Experimental Radiation profile matches N_2^+ density when T_e controlling**
- **The predicted radiance (and profile) does not match, however**

Atomic Radiance

Entry Systems and Technology Division



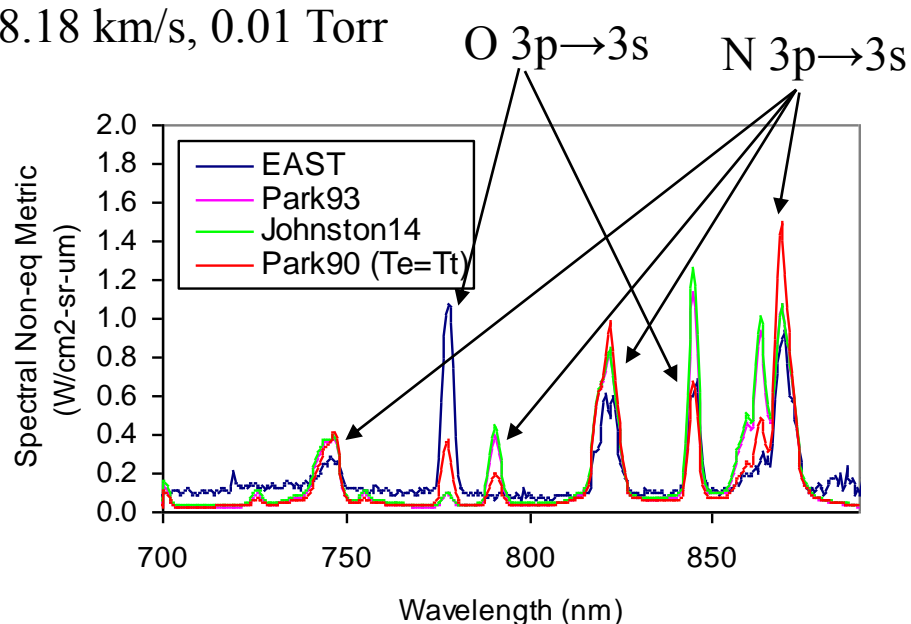
- Atomic Radiation**

- 3p states 700-900 nm
- 3d states 900-1450 nm

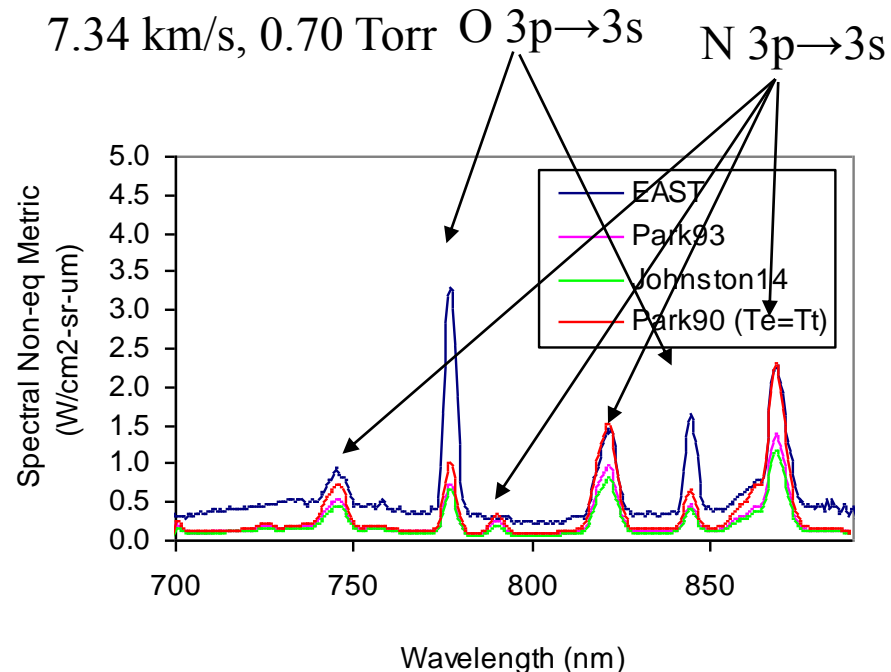
N, O 3p Comparison to Heritage

Entry Systems and Technology Division

8.18 km/s, 0.01 Torr



7.34 km/s, 0.70 Torr

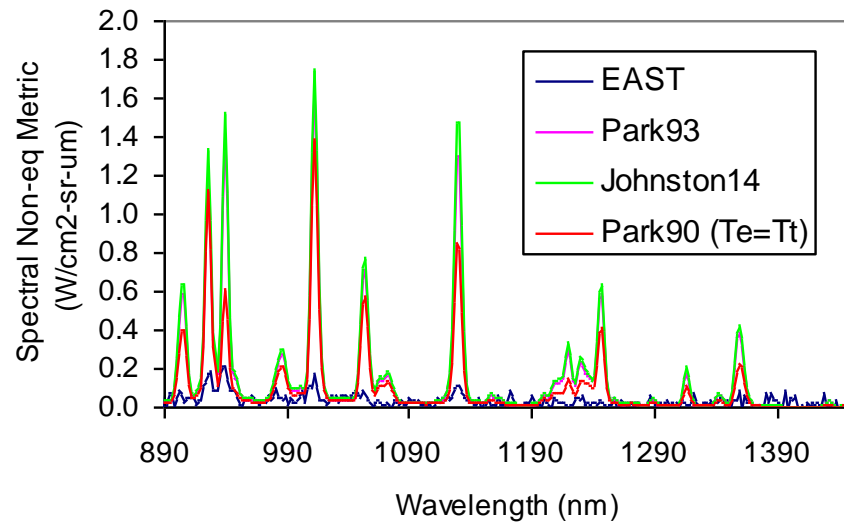


- **O atom:**
 - 777 nm underpredicted at all cases
 - 845 nm underpredicted high pressure, matched low pressure
- **N atom:**
 - Low pressure : Fair agreement
 - High pressure : adjusting for baseline, matched by Park93/Johnston, overpredicted by Park90

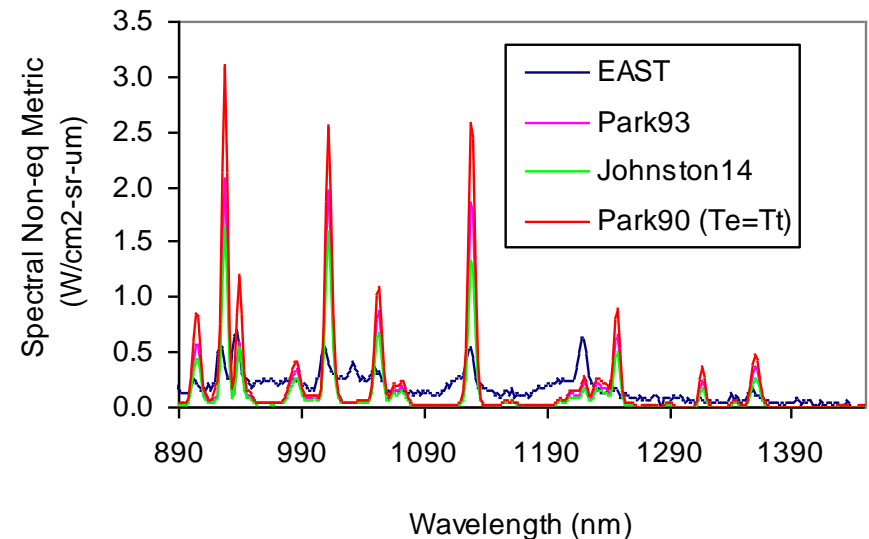
N, O 3d Comparison to Heritage

Entry Systems and Technology Division

8.18 km/s, 0.01 Torr



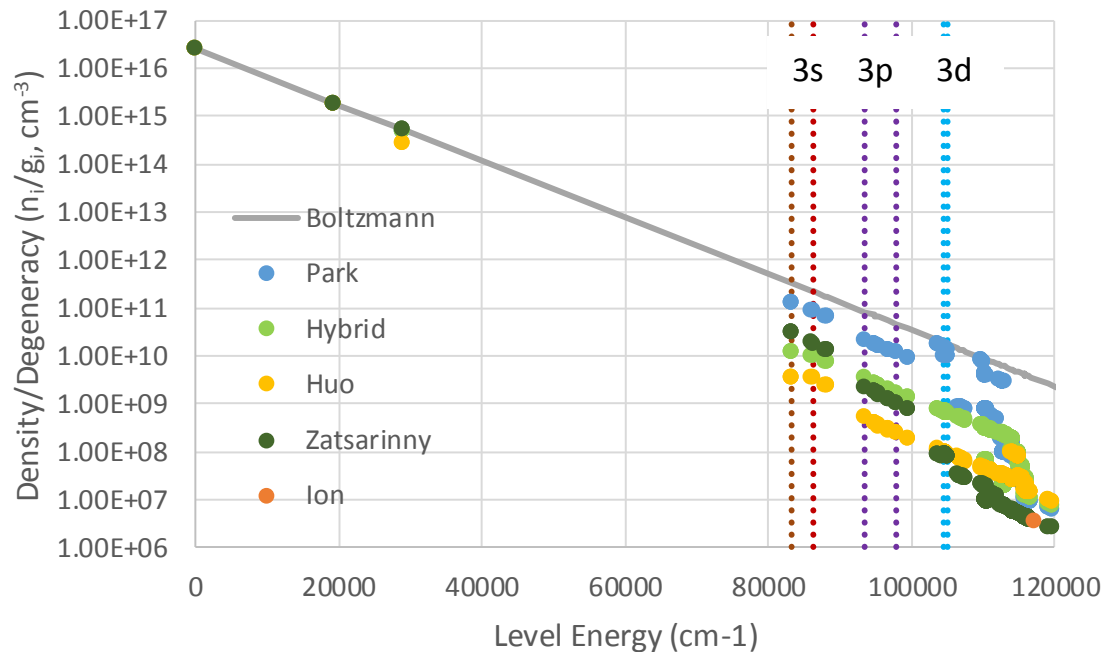
7.34 km/s, 0.70 Torr



- **Significant overprediction, all lines/pressures**

Internal Excitation Rates

Entry Systems and Technology Division



Peak Radiance

7.34 km/s, 0.7 Torr

$T_t = 10,598\text{K}$

$T_e = 10,645\text{K}$

$N = 1.27 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

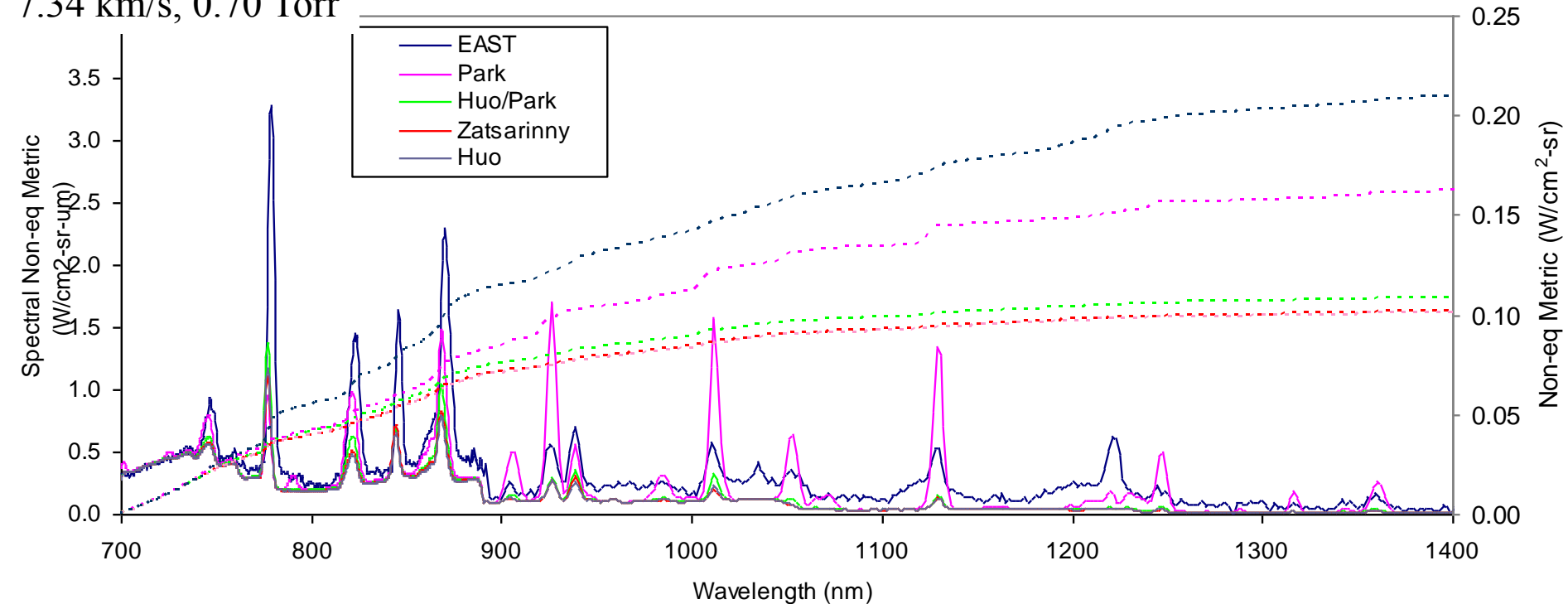
$N^+ = 2.42 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

- **Park rates place 3d states at Boltzmann level (overpredicted)**
- **Huo rates equilibrate all states closer to ionization level**
- **Zatsarinny rates place highest states near ionization limit, lower states progress toward Boltzmann**
- **Hybrid Huo/Park equilibrates between Boltzman/Saha**

Impact of Excitation Rate on Radiance

Entry Systems and Technology Division

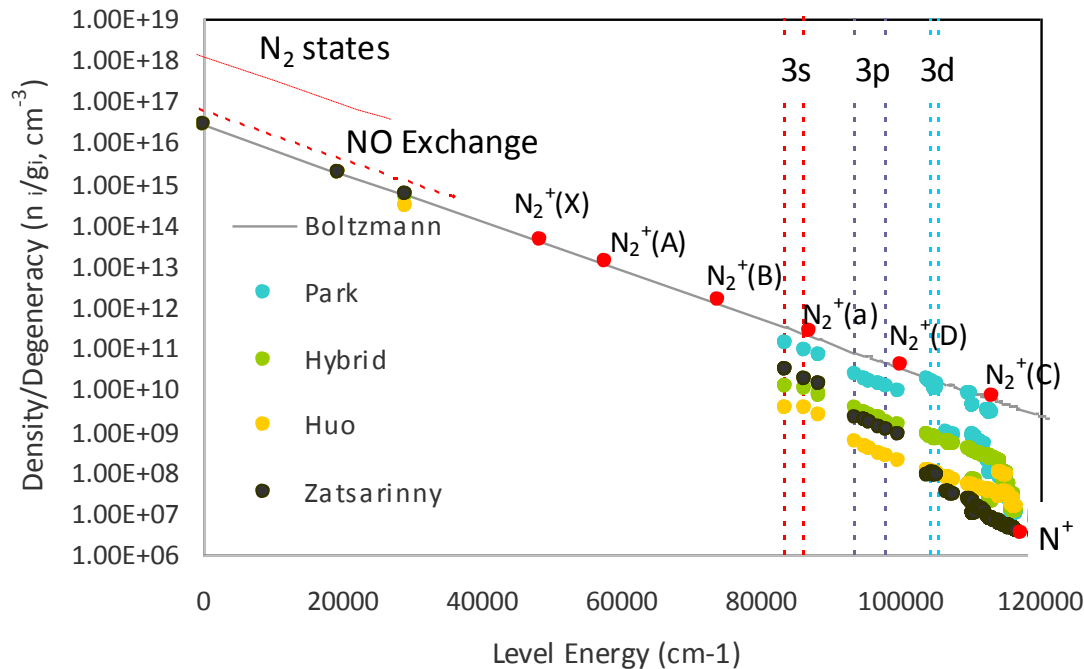
7.34 km/s, 0.70 Torr



- Revised rates underpredict 3p atomic lines
- Three alternatives eliminate 3d overprediction
- Huo/Park slightly higher than Huo or Zatsarinny

Additional Processes

Entry Systems and Technology Division



Peak Radiance

7.34 km/s, 0.7 Torr

$T_t = 10,598\text{K}$

$T_e = 10,645\text{K}$

$N = 1.27 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

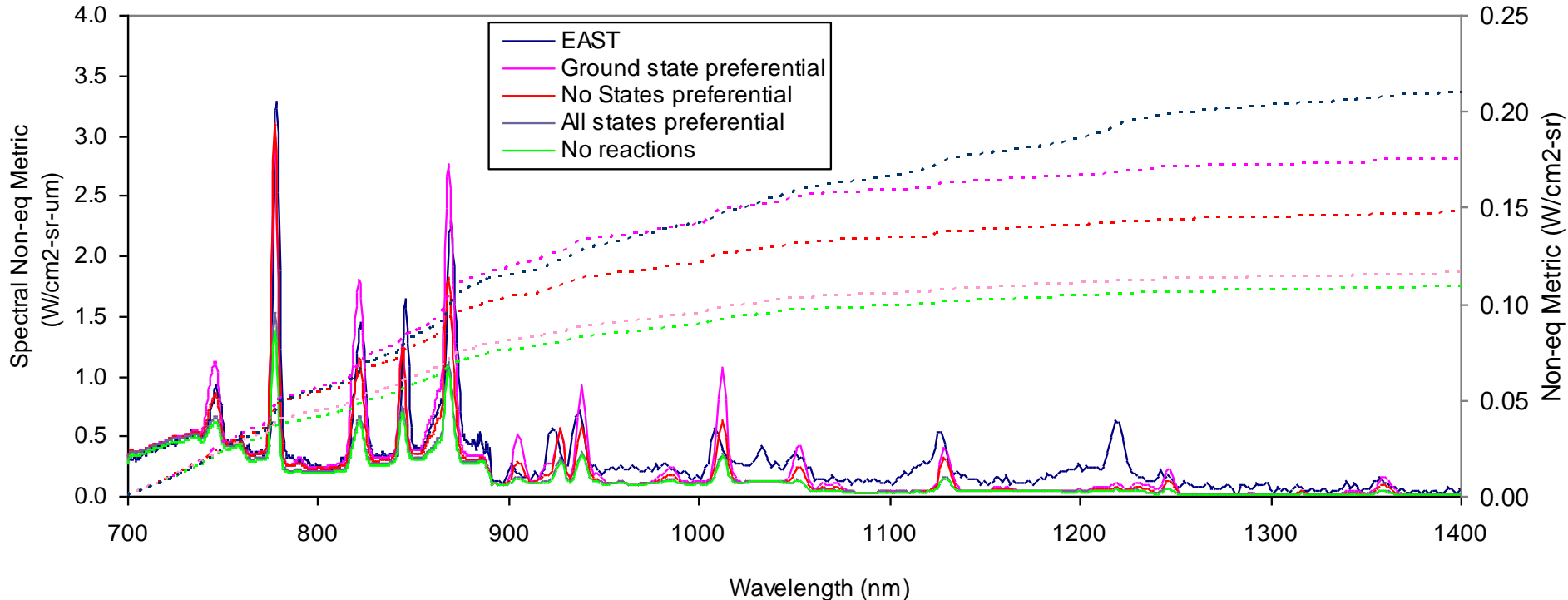
$N^+ = 2.42 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

- Traditionally, QSS balances internal excitation with ionization
- But, Ionization accounts for 0.15% of N atom chemistry
- N atom mass derivative is:
 - 81% exchange reactions
 - 10% molecular dissociation
 - 9% associative ionization



Including Dissociative Recombination in QSS

Entry Systems and Technology Division



- **State-wise associative ionization rates assumed proportional to overall associative ionization rates**
- **Preference factors dictate which atomic states are formed from a given ion state**
- **Best agreement uses literature data for ground state preference, no preference for other states of N_2^+**

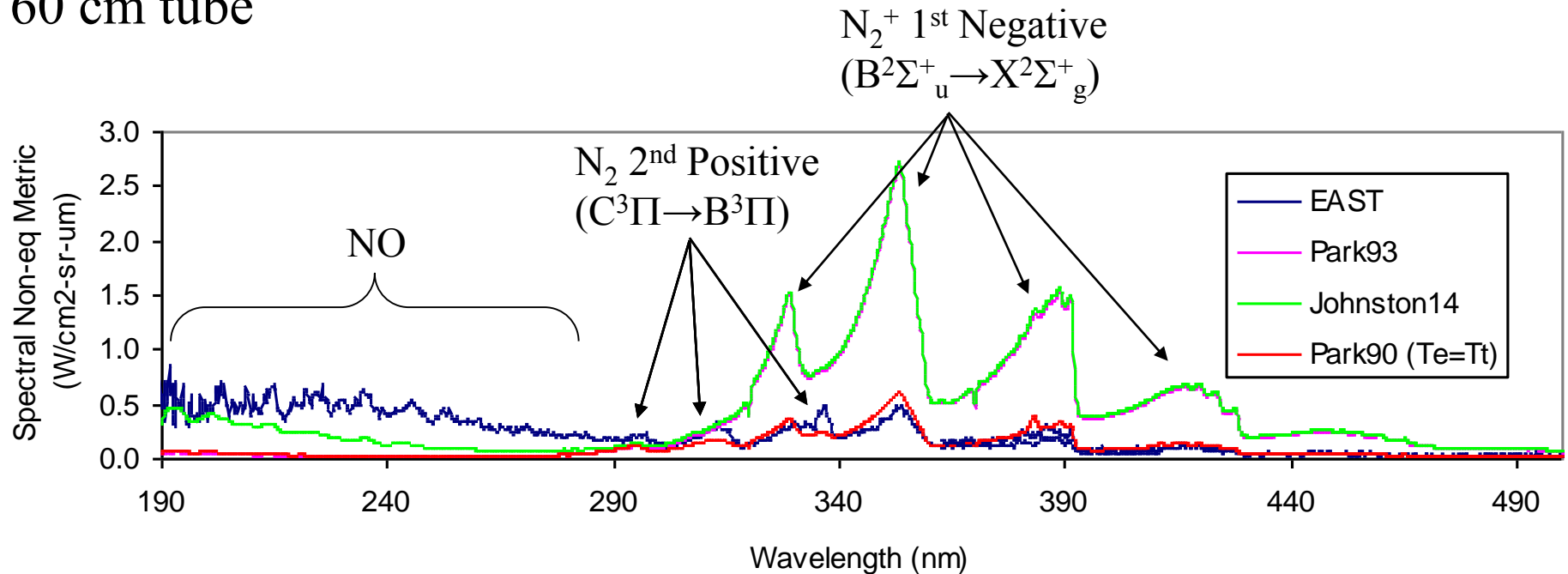


Flip-through of Non-equilibrium Metric Comparisons

Non-equilibrium – 190-500 nm (0.01 Torr, 8.2 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

60 cm tube

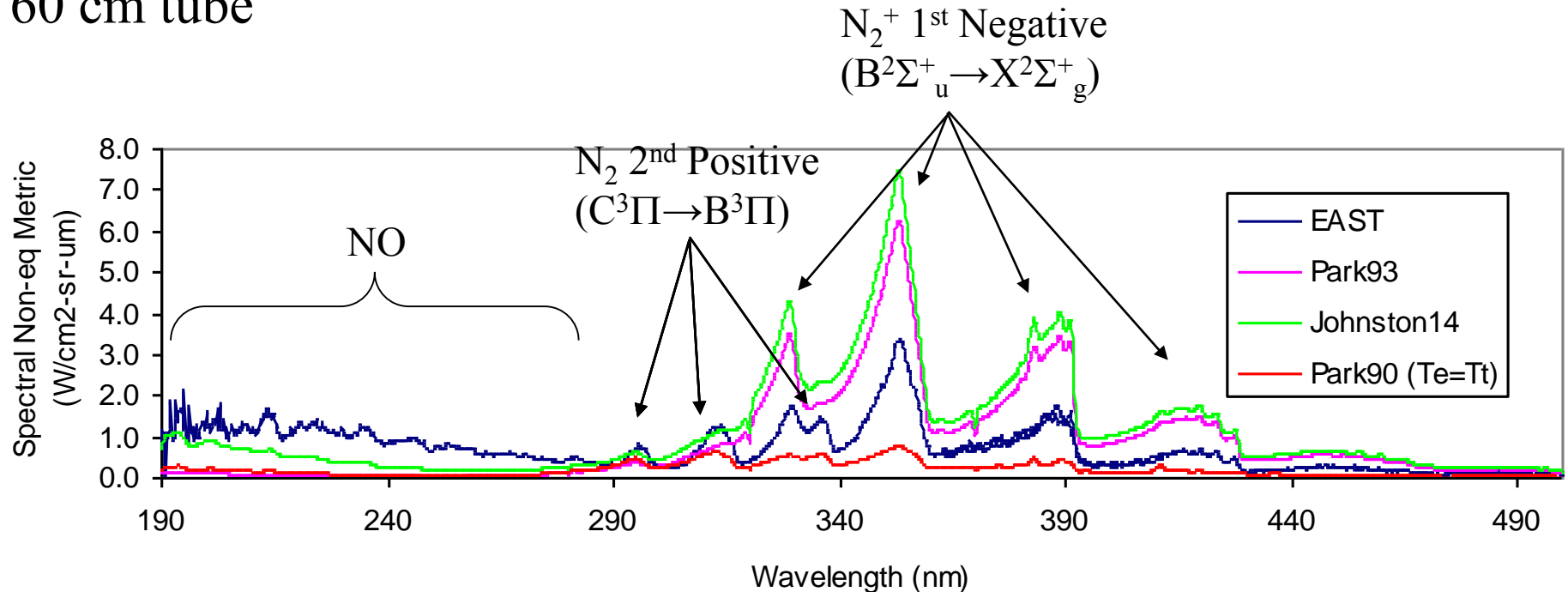


- **All models underpredict NO**
- **N₂⁺ overpredicted by T_e=T_v options, Heritage does ok**
- **N₂ 2nd Positive underpredicted**

Non-equilibrium – 190-500 nm (0.05 Torr, 8.6 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

60 cm tube

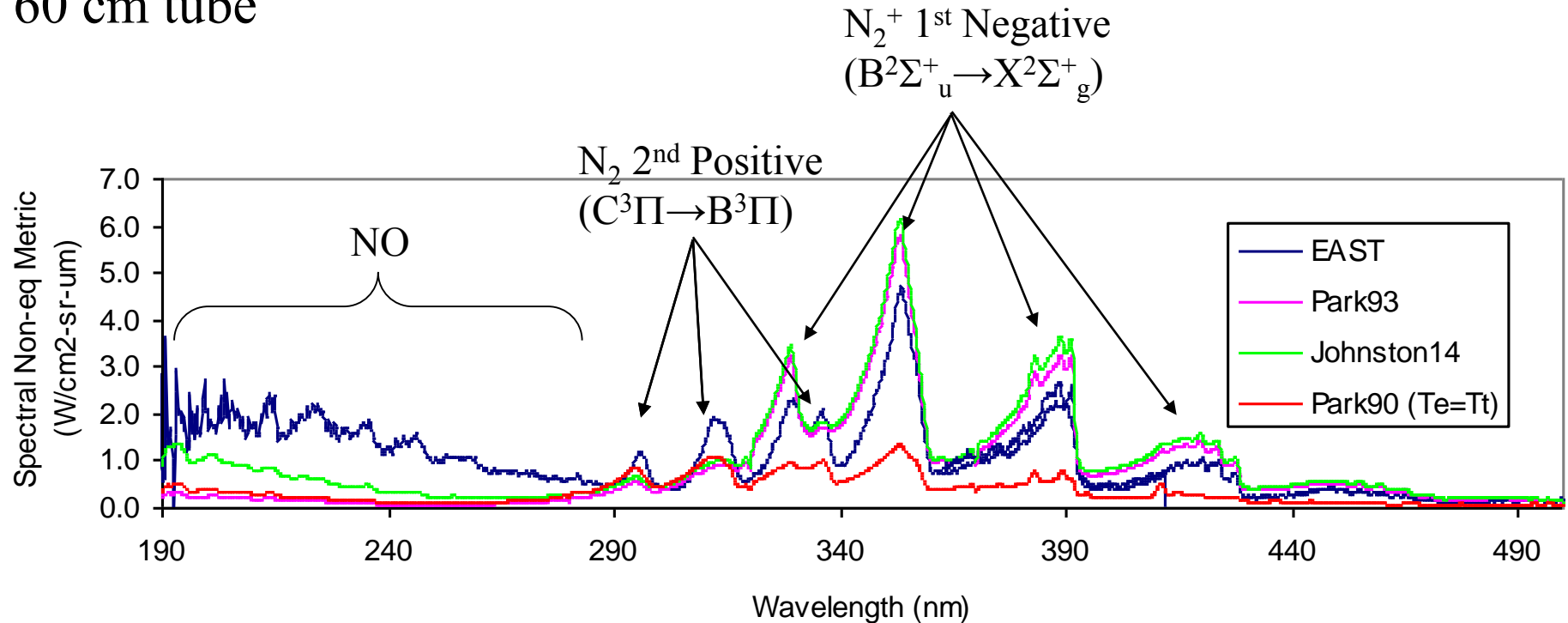


- **NO** still underpredicted
- **N₂⁺** improving for T_e=T_v options, Heritage now too low
- **N₂ 2nd Positive** still underpredicted

Non-equilibrium – 190-500 nm (0.14 Torr, 8.3 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

60 cm tube

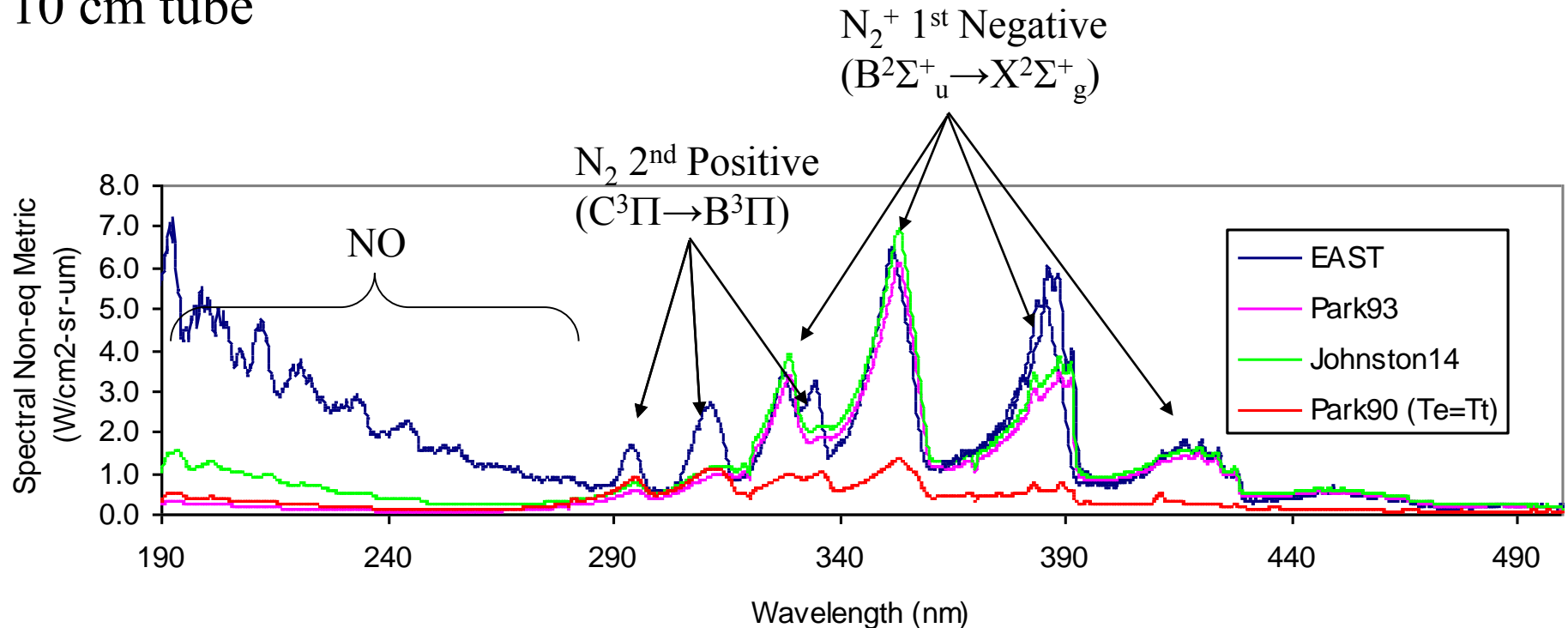


- **NO** still underpredicted
- **N₂⁺** slightly over for $T_e=T_v$ options, Heritage underpredicts
- **N₂ 2nd Positive** underpredicted

Non-equilibrium – 190-500 nm (0.14 Torr, 8.3 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

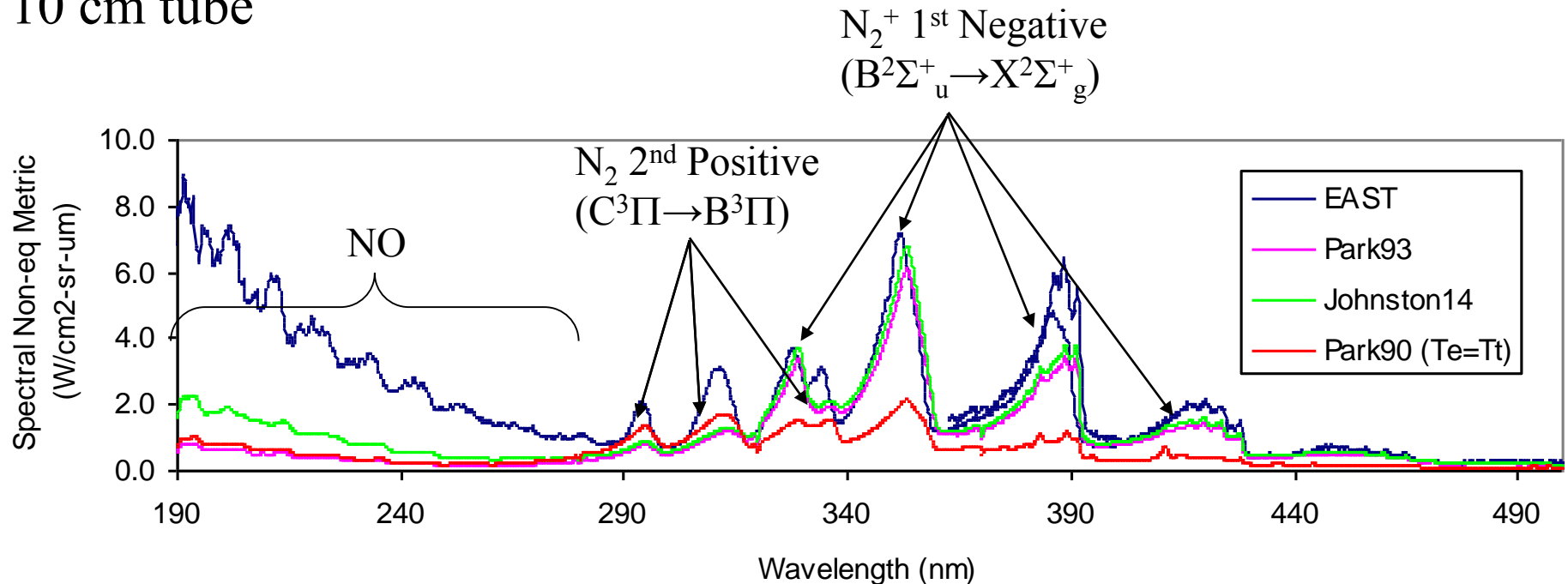


- **NO underpredicted**
- **N_2^+ matched for $T_e=T_v$ options, Heritage underpredicts**
 - CN contamination accounts for disagreement at 388 nm
- **N_2 2nd Positive underpredicted**

Non-equilibrium – 190-500 nm (0.30 Torr, 8.1 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

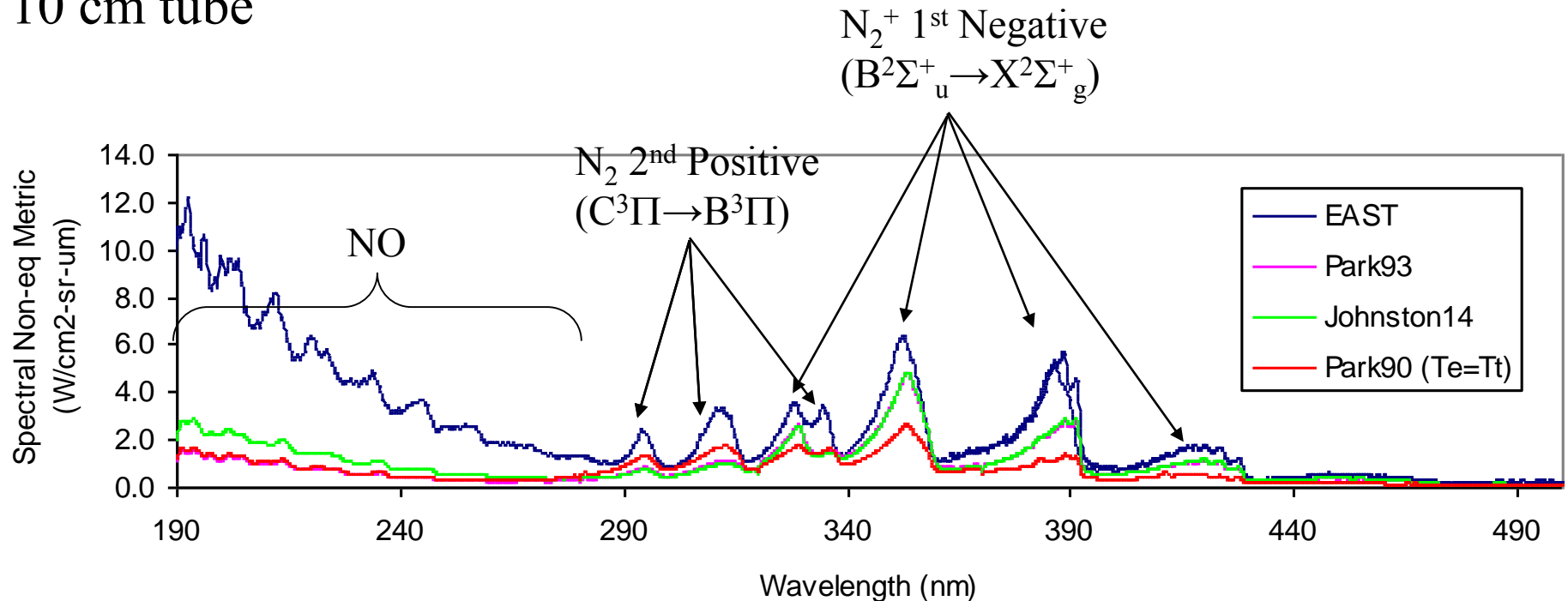


- **NO underpredicted**
- **N₂⁺ matched for T_e=T_v options, Heritage underpredicts**
 - CN contamination accounts for disagreement at 388 nm
- **N₂ 2nd Positive underpredicted**

Non-equilibrium – 190-500 nm (0.50 Torr, 7.7 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

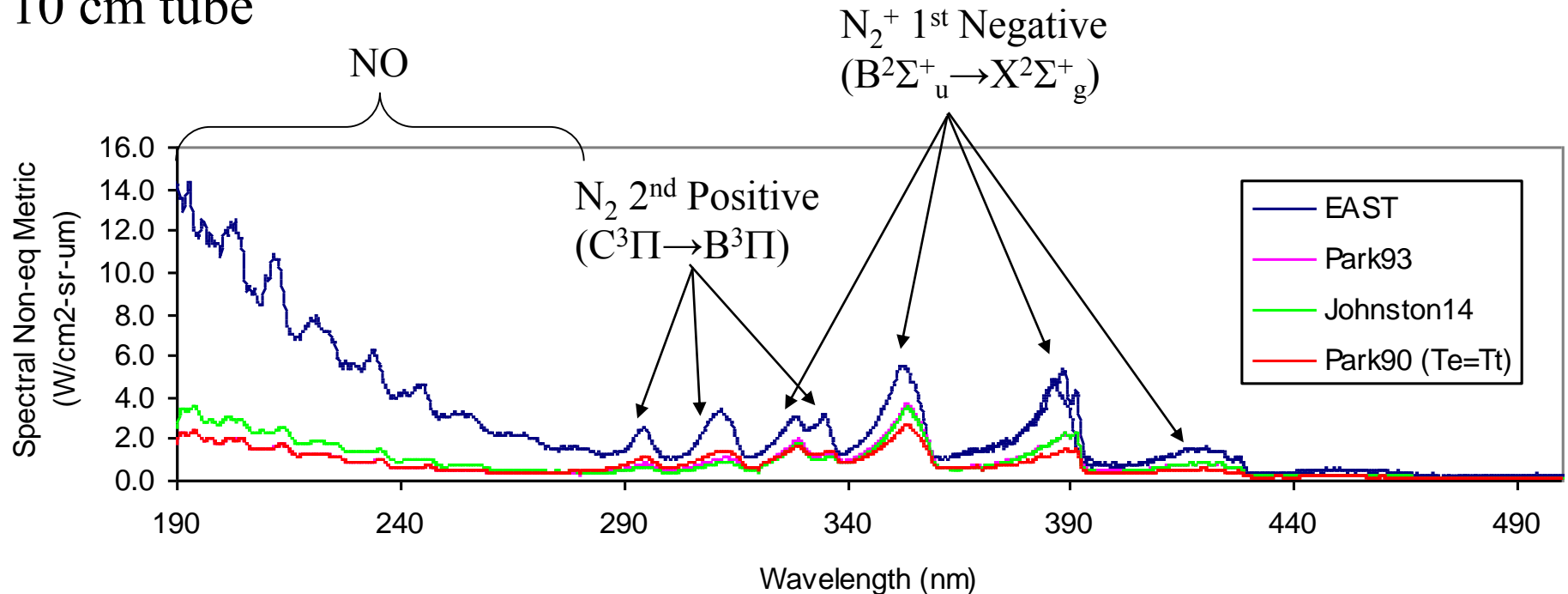


- **NO** still underpredicted
- **N_2^+** being underpredicted
 - Worse for Heritage
- **N_2 2nd Positive** underpredicted

Non-equilibrium – 190-500 nm (0.70 Torr, 7.3 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

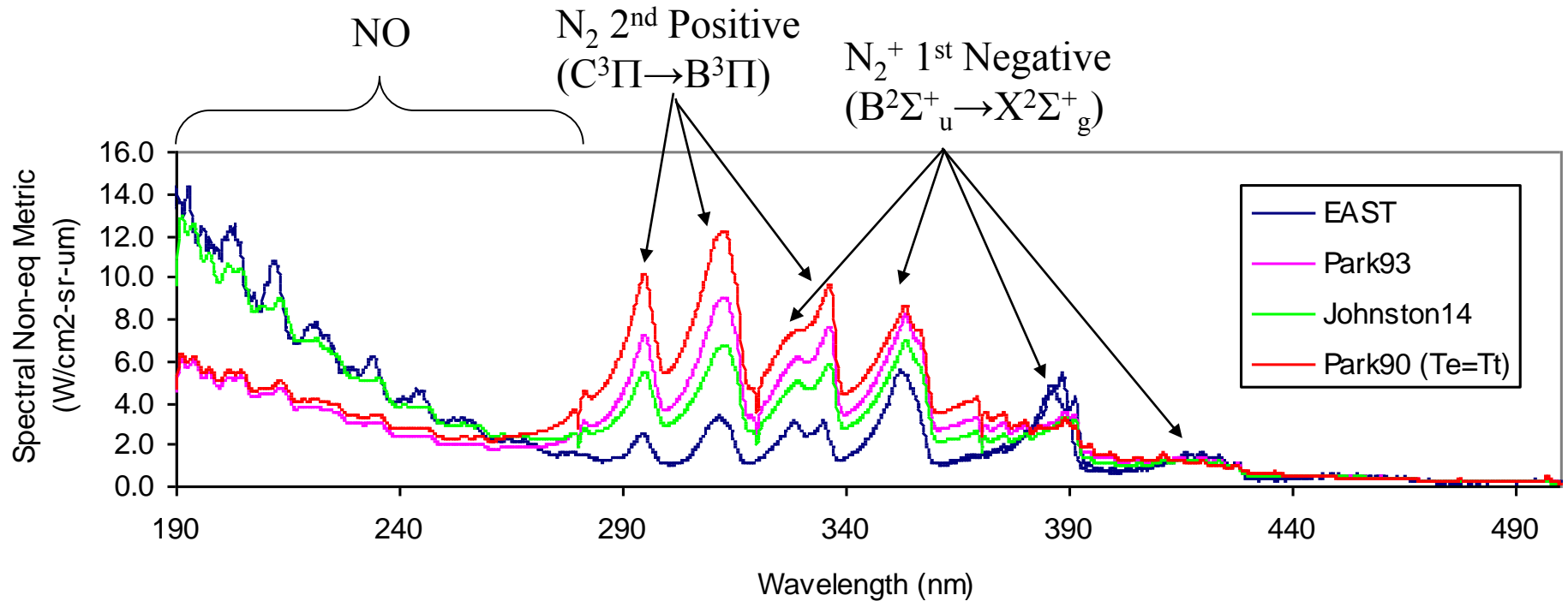


- **NO** still underpredicted
- **N₂⁺** more underpredicted
 - Heritage and newer models becoming more similar
- **N₂ 2nd Positive** underpredicted

Non-equilibrium – 190-500 nm (0.70 Torr, 7.3 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube – with Boltzmann state populations



- NO matched with Boltzmann distribution for Johnston rates
- N₂⁺ and N₂ are overpredicted by Boltzmann model



Summary 190-500 nm

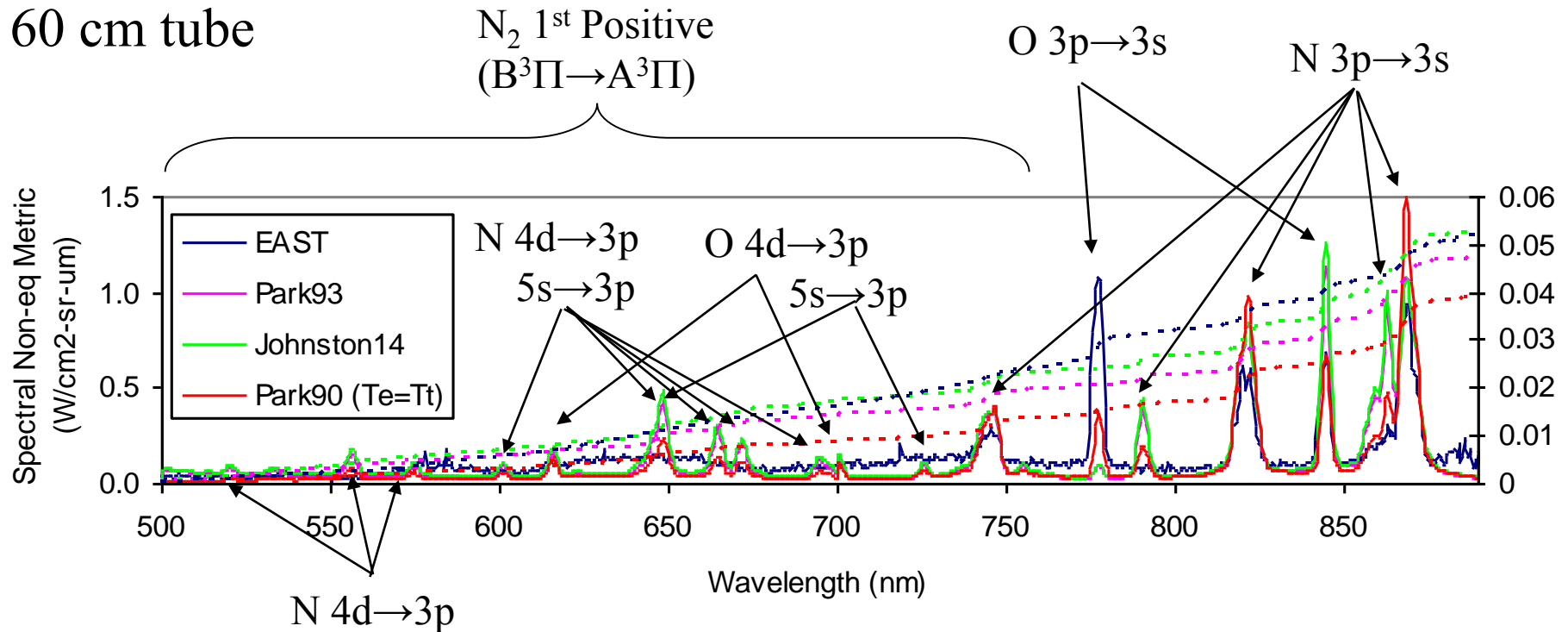
Entry Systems and Technology Division

- **NO is always underpredicted**
- **N₂ 2nd Positive always underpredicted**
- **N₂⁺ 1st Negative underpredicted at high pressure, overpredicted at low pressure**

Non-equilibrium – 500-890 nm (0.01 Torr, 8.6 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

60 cm tube

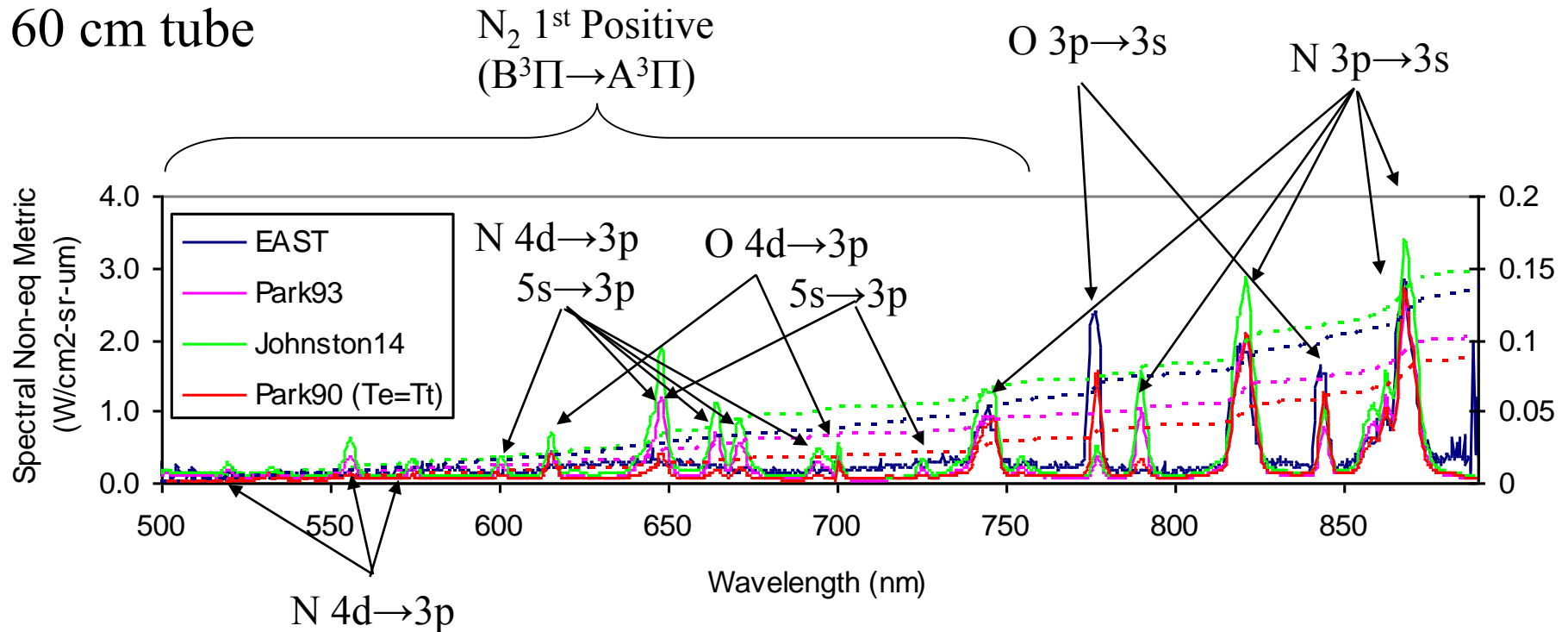


- Broad features due to N₂ 1st Positive absent from prediction
- High level (4d,5s) N and O lines absent from data
- O 3p : 777 underpredicted, 845 underpredicted
- N 3p : overpredicted
- Errors cancel out when integrated – radiance appears well matched

Non-equilibrium – 500-890 nm (0.05 Torr, 8.9 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

60 cm tube

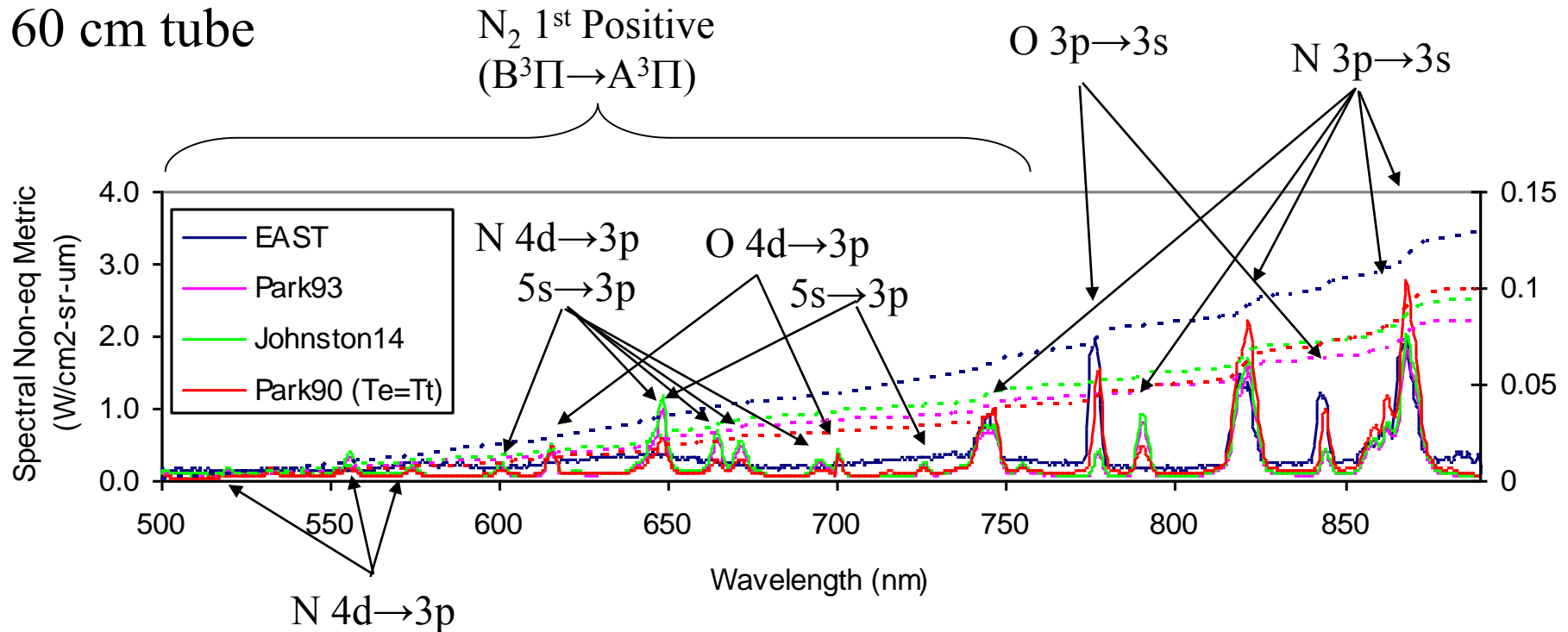


- Broad features due to N₂ 1st Positive still absent
- High level (4d,5s) N and O lines still overpredicted
- O 3p : underpredicted, but closer than before
- N 3p : matched by Park90/Park93, overpredicted Johnston
- Errors cancel out when integrated – Johnston appears to matched

Non-equilibrium – 500-890 nm (0.14 Torr, 8.4 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

60 cm tube

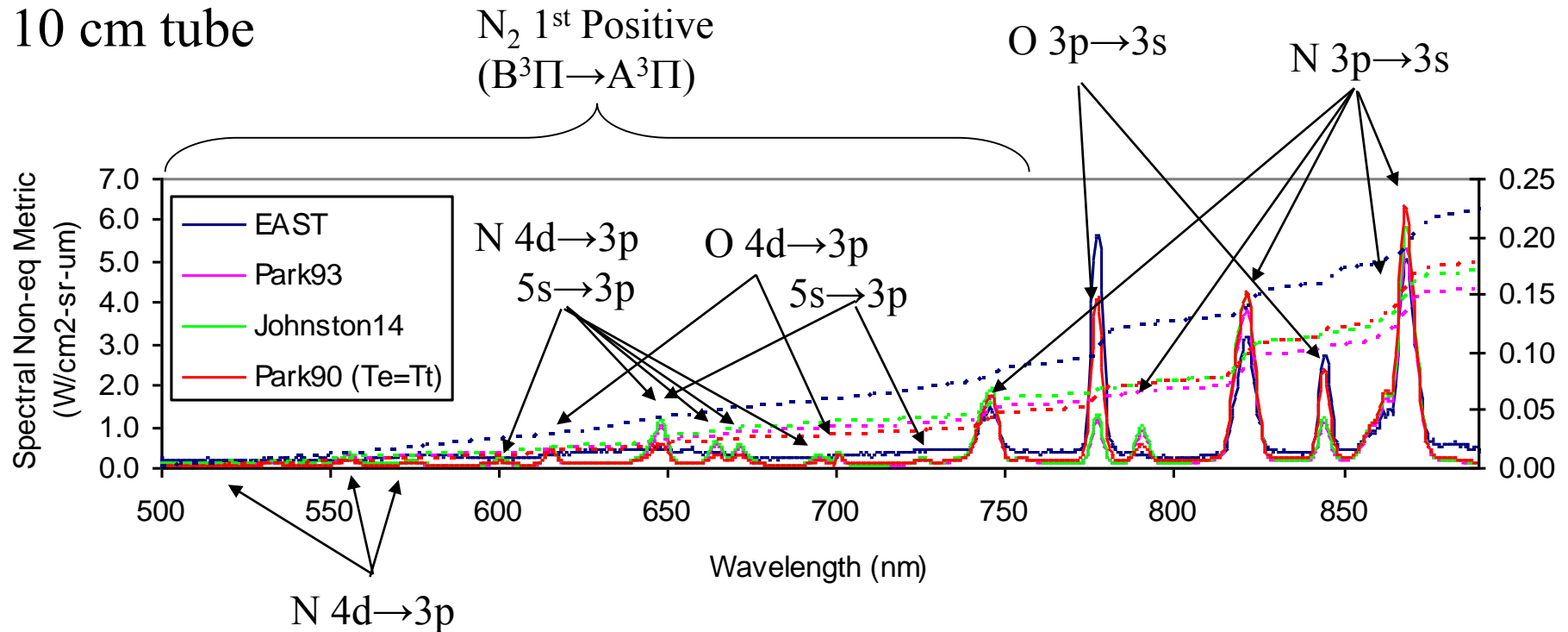


- **Broad features due to N_2 1st Positive still absent**
- **High level (4d,5s) N and O lines still overpredicted**
- **O 3p : matched by heritage model, underpredicted other models**
- **N 3p : overpredicted by heritage, matched other models**

Non-equilibrium – 500-890 nm (0.14 Torr, 8.3 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

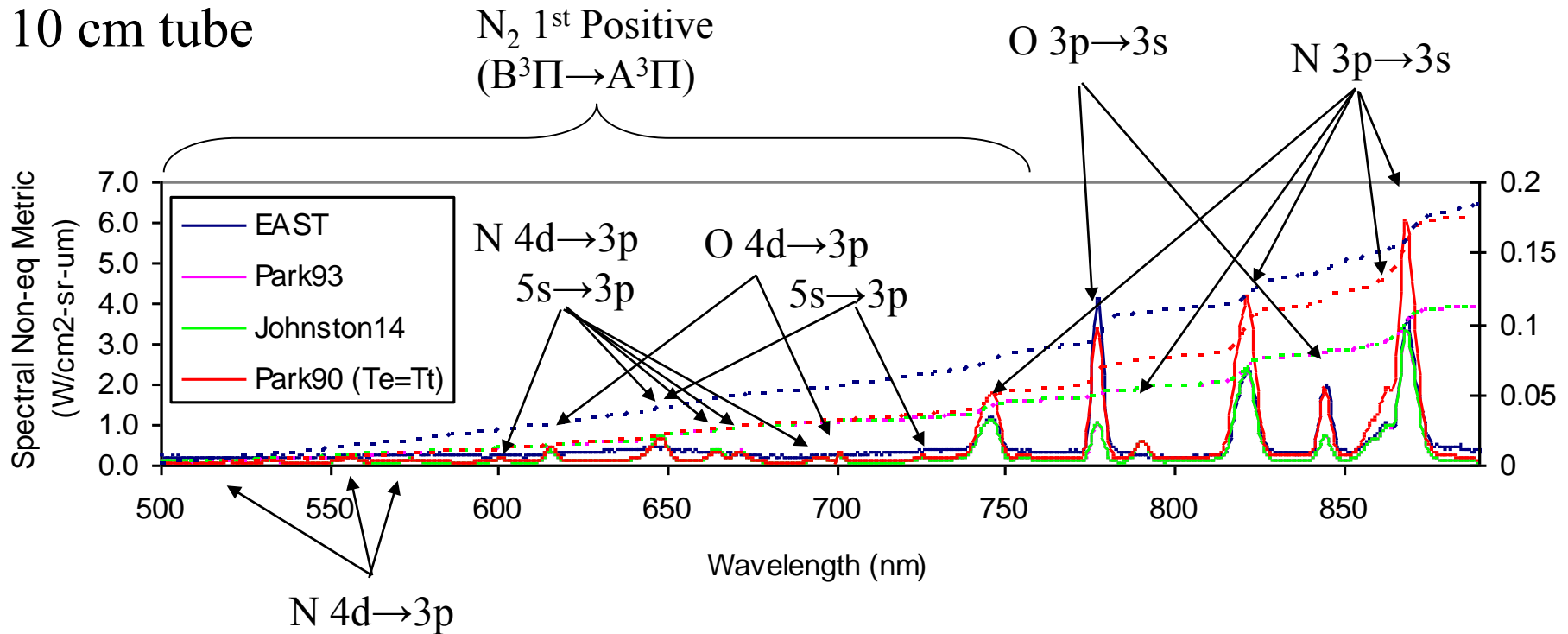


- **Broad features due to N₂ 1st Positive still absent**
- **High level (4d,5s) N and O lines overpredicted**
- **O 3p : matched by heritage model, underpredicted other models**
- **N 3p : overpredicted by heritage, matched other models**

Non-equilibrium – 500-890 nm (0.30 Torr, 8.1 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

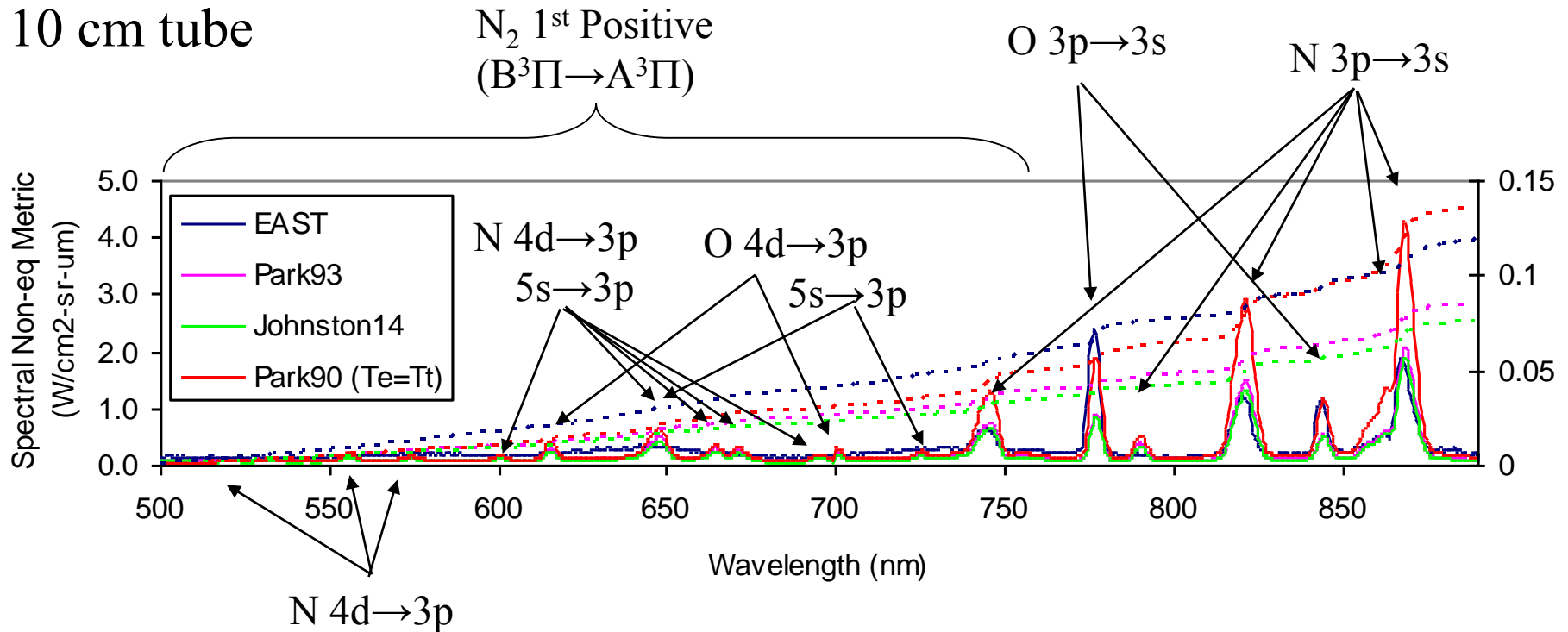


- **Broad features due to N_2 1st Positive still absent**
- **High level (4d,5s) N and O lines overpredicted, but less significantly**
- **O 3p : matched by heritage model, underpredicted other models**
- **N 3p : further overpredicted by heritage, matched other models**

Non-equilibrium – 500-890 nm (0.50 Torr, 7.7 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

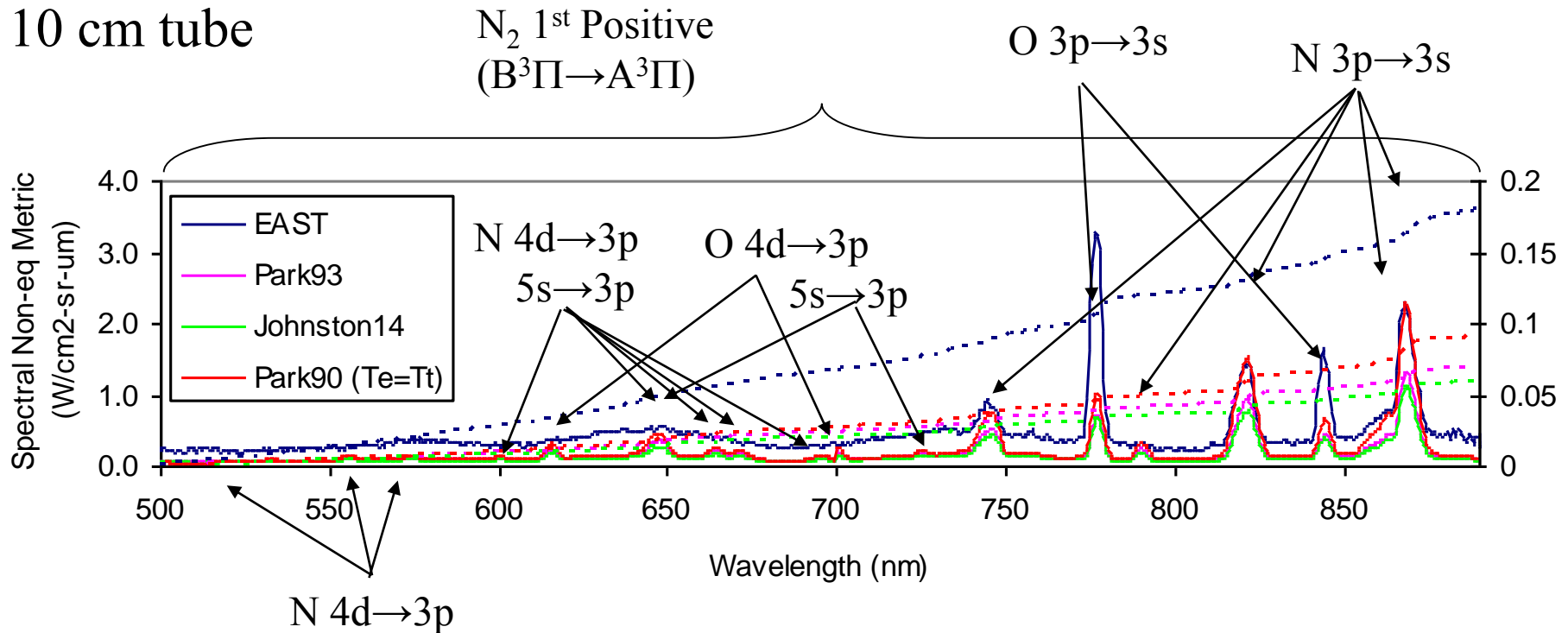


- Broad features due to N_2 1st Positive still absent
- High level (4d,5s) N and O lines overpredicted
- O 3p : matched by heritage model, underpredicted other models
- N 3p : overpredicted by heritage, matched other models

Non-equilibrium – 500-890 nm (0.70 Torr, 7.3 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

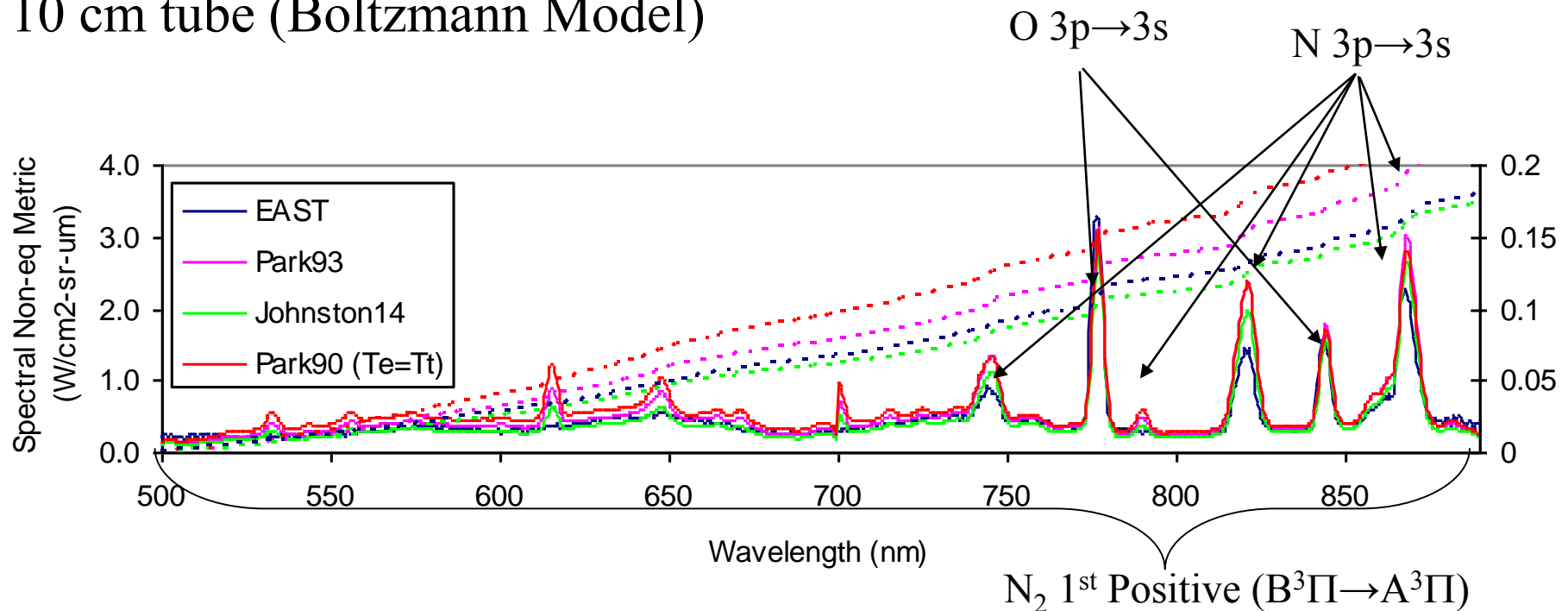


- **Broad features due to N_2 1st Positive still absent**
- **High level (4d,5s) N and O lines overpredicted**
- **O 3p : underpredicted all models**
- **N 3p : overpredicted by heritage, matched other models**
 - Apparent disagreement due to missing underlying N_2 radiation

Non-equilibrium – 500-890 nm (0.70 Torr, 7.3 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube (Boltzmann Model)

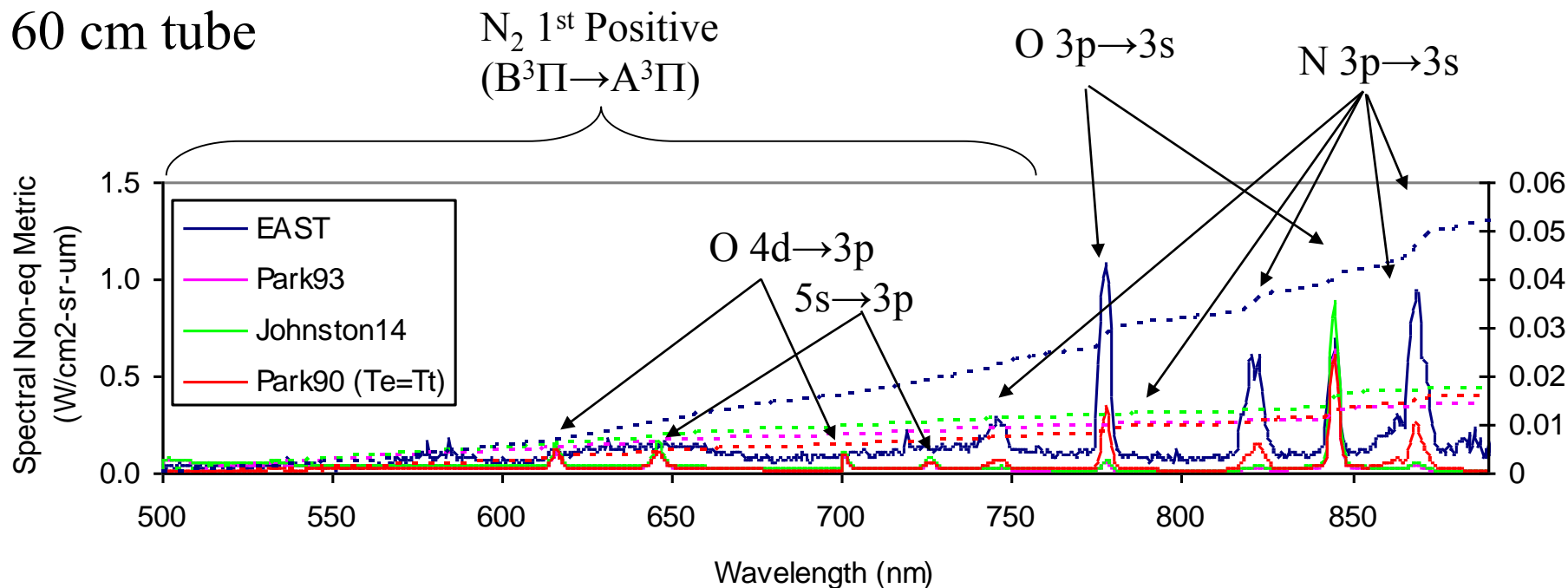


- Boltzmann matches N₂ 1st Positive (Heritage slightly over)
- High level (4d,5s) N and O lines overpredicted by Boltzmann
- O 3p matched by Boltzmann (all models)
- N 3p : slightly overpredicted at Boltzmann

Impact of Alternate N Atom Excitation Cross-section

Entry Systems and Technology Division

60 cm tube



- **Huo excitation cross-sections**
 - Eliminate spurious radiation from N 4d, 5s
 - Underpredict N 3p features



Summary 500-890 nm

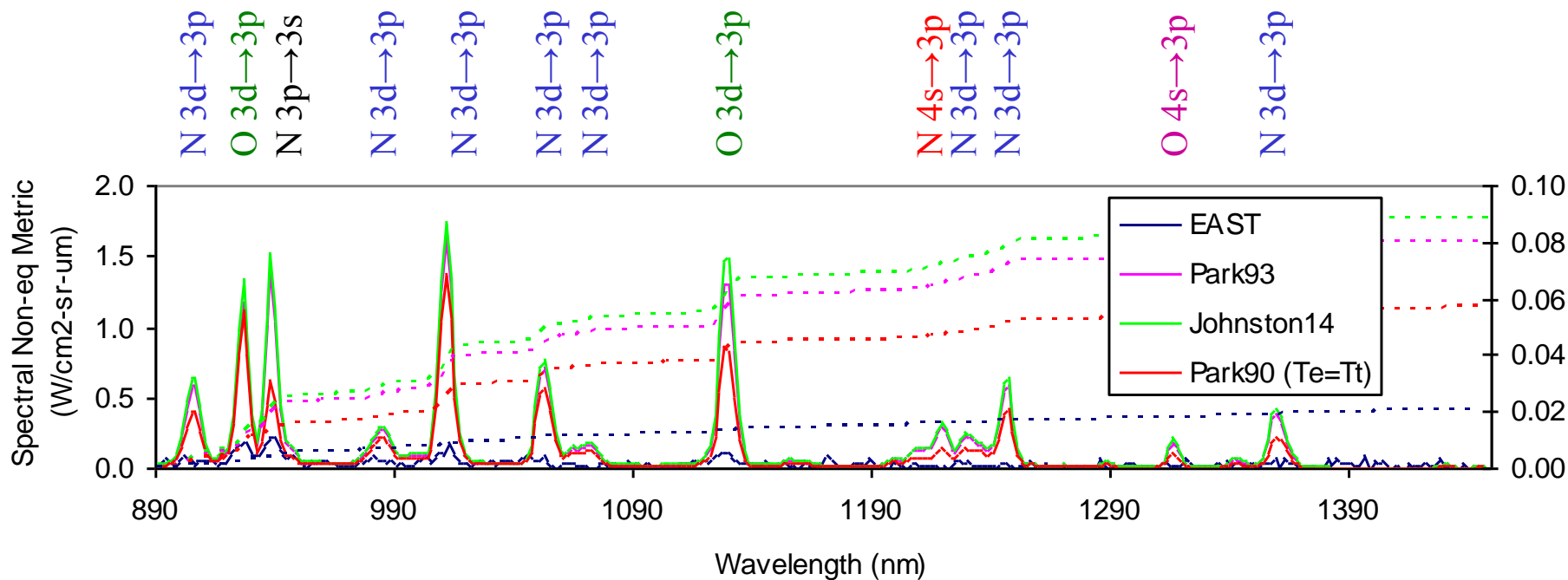
Entry Systems and Technology Division

- **N₂ is always underpredicted**
- **Spurious N and O lines originating from 4d, 5s states**
- **N 3p lines**
 - Matched by Park90 (Te=Tt) at 0.05 Torr, overpredicted elsewhere
 - Matched by Johnston at 0.14-0.7 Torr, overpredicted at lower pressure
 - Matched by Park93 at 0.05-0.7 Torr, overpredicted at lower pressure
- **O 3p lines**
 - Underpredicted by Park93/Johnston, except at 0.01 Torr
 - 845 nm line overpredicted at 0.01 Torr
 - Heritage approach
 - Nearly matches 845 nm line from 0.01-0.50 Torr
 - Underpredicts 777 nm line, but not badly

Non-equilibrium – 890-1450 nm (0.01 Torr, 8.6 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

60 cm tube

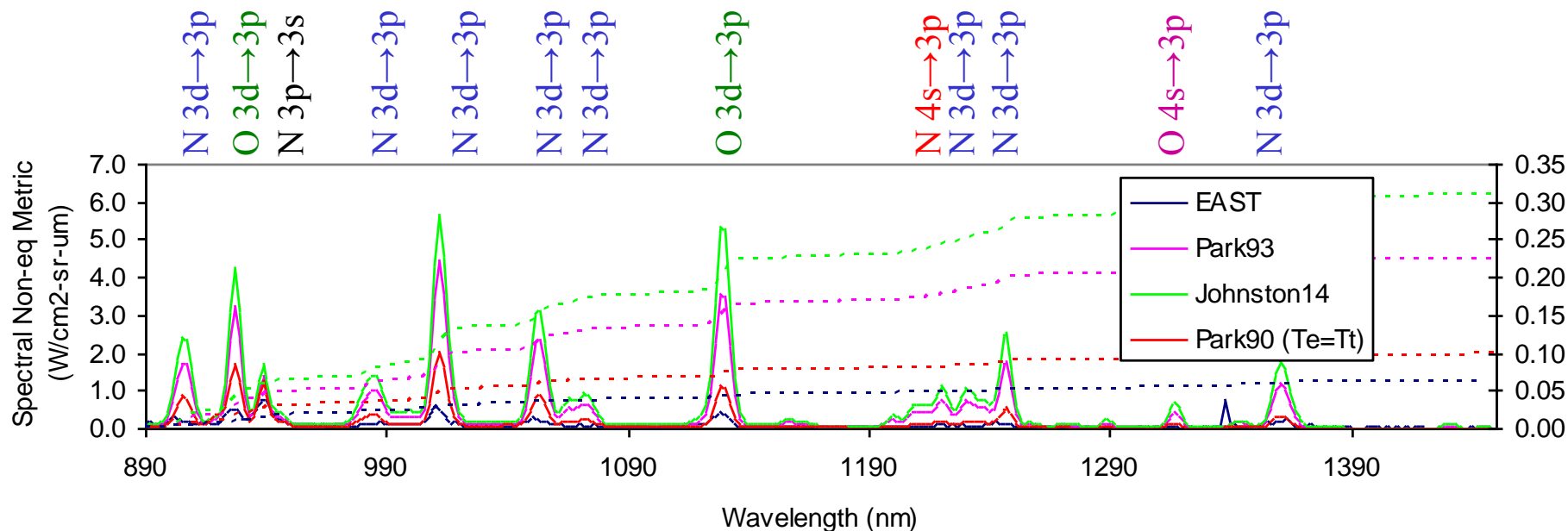


- All lines in this range overpredicted

Non-equilibrium – 890-1450 nm (0.05 Torr, 8.9 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

60 cm tube

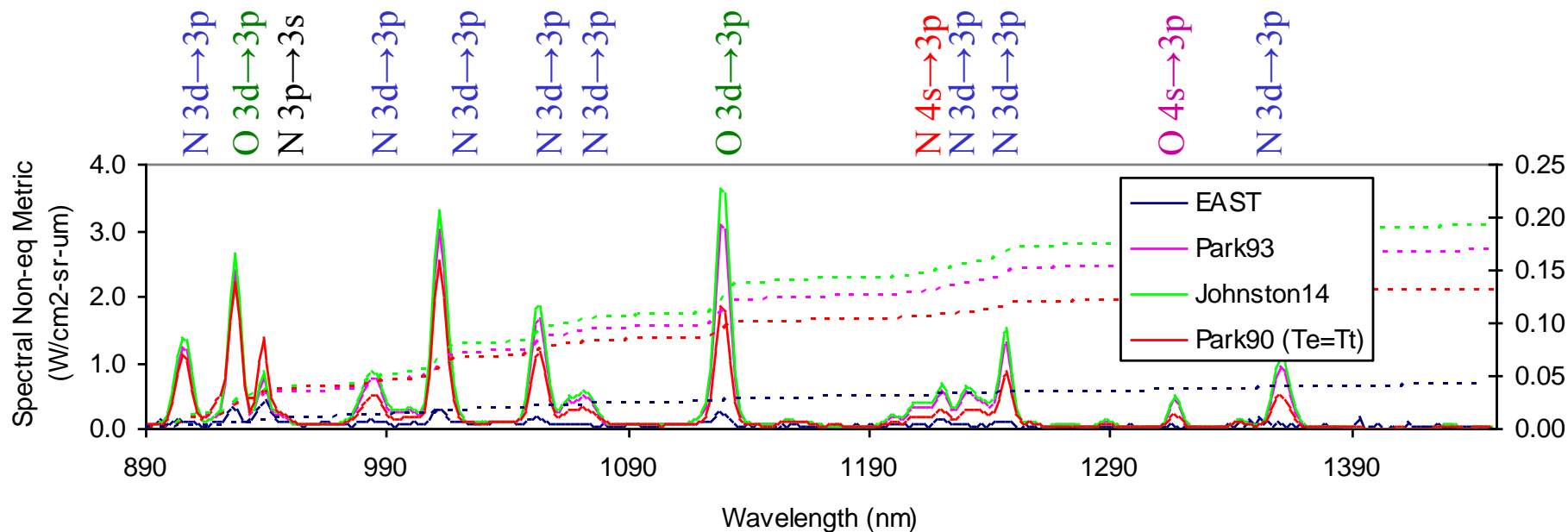


- **Most lines overpredicted**
 - Park90 matches 1362 nm line
 - N 3p line (939 nm) less overpredicted than others

Non-equilibrium – 890-1450 nm (0.14 Torr, 8.4 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

60 cm tube

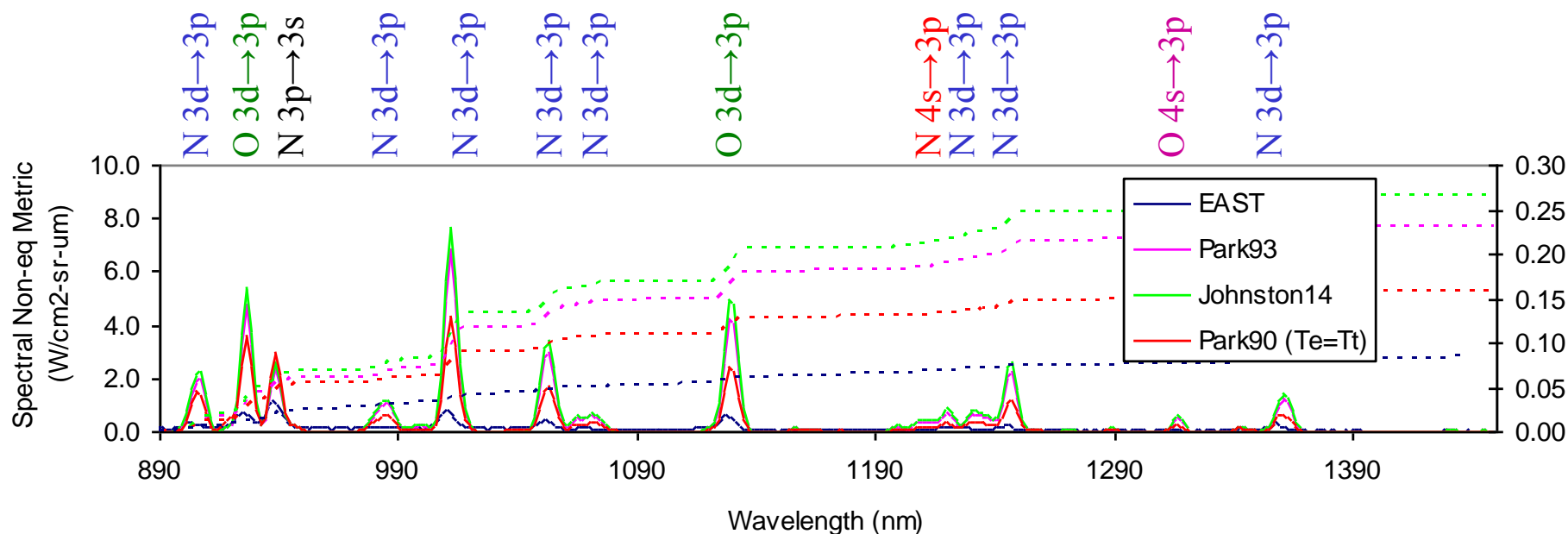


- All lines overpredicted

Non-equilibrium – 890-1450 nm (0.14 Torr, 8.4 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

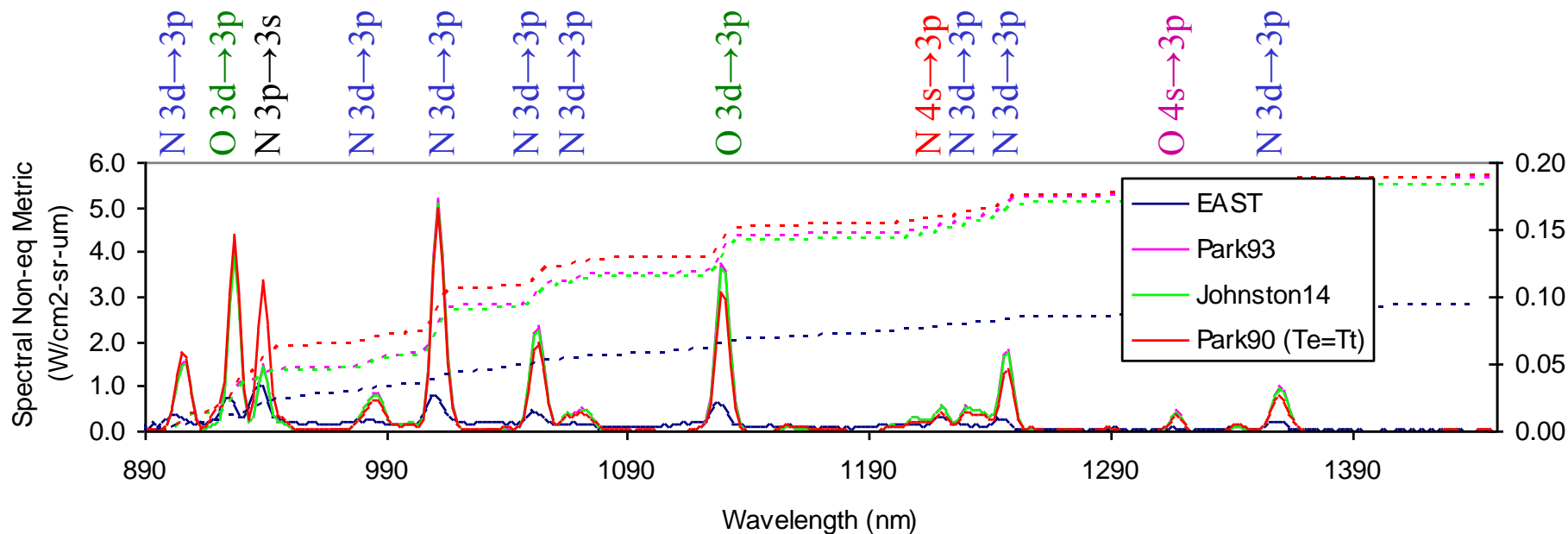


- All lines overpredicted

Non-equilibrium – 890-1450 nm (0.30 Torr, 8.1 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

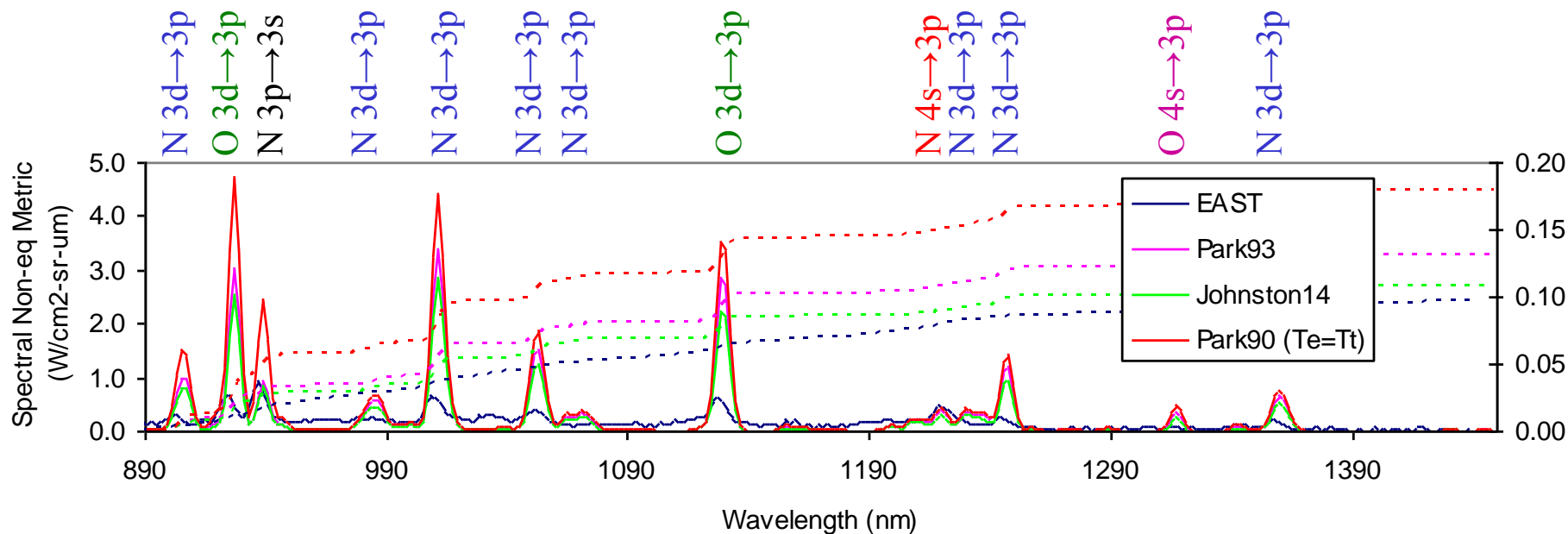


- All lines overpredicted
- N 3p line (939 nm) near match by Park93/Johnston

Non-equilibrium – 890-1450 nm (0.50 Torr, 7.7 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

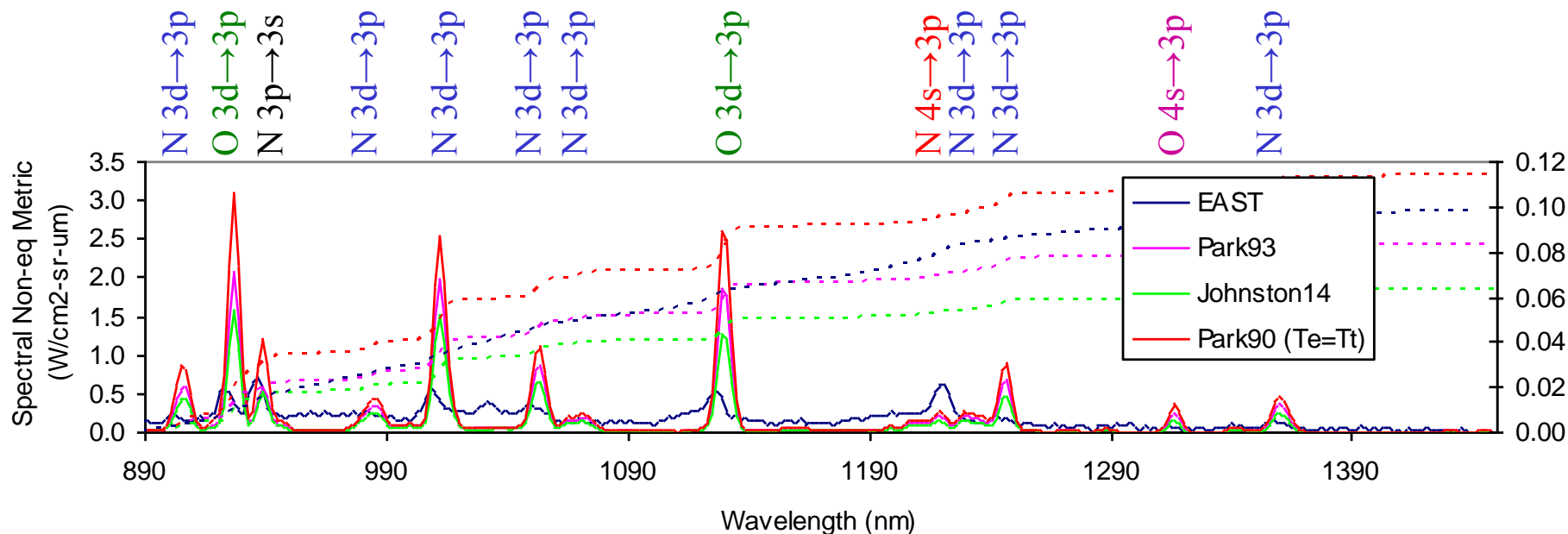


- **Most lines overpredicted**
- **N 3p line (939 nm) matched by Park93/Johnston**

Non-equilibrium – 890-1450 nm (0.70 Torr, 7.3 km/s)

Entry Systems and Technology Division

10 cm tube

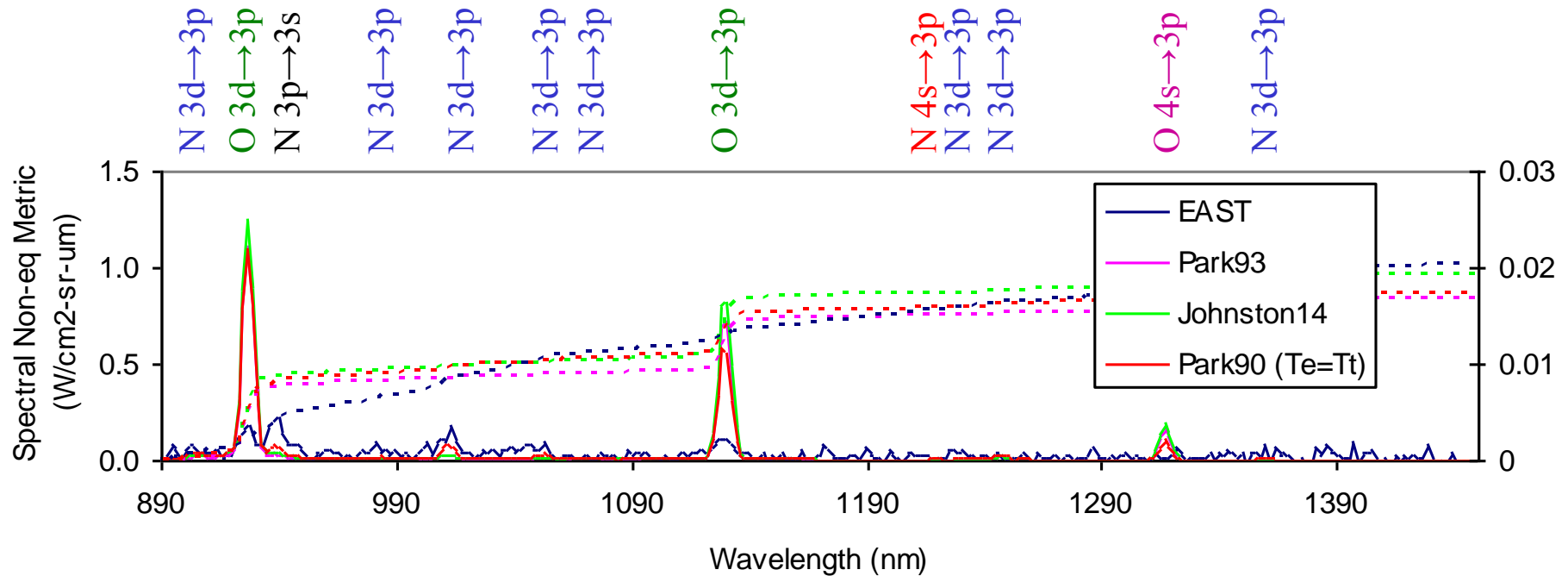


- Most lines overpredicted
- N 3p line (939 nm) matched by Park93/Johnston
- Continuum (N₂ Band) not predicted

Alternate N Excitation Cross Sections

Entry Systems and Technology Division

60 cm tube

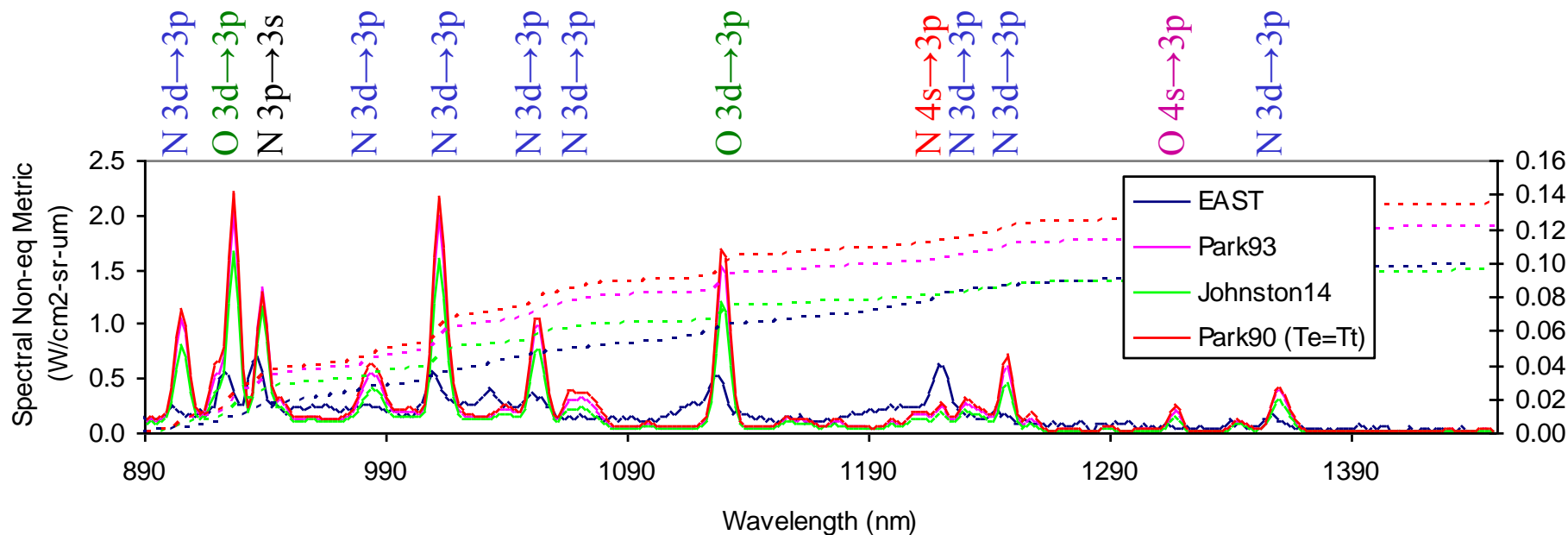


- Alternate cross-sections underpredict N 3p line
- Other lines near noise limit
- O atoms unchanged

Non-equilibrium – 890-1450 nm (0.70 Torr, 7.3 km/s)

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10 cm tube (Boltzmann)



- Boltzmann improves background agreement, lines still too intense



Summary 890-1450 nm

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- **Atomic Lines** originating from higher states generally over predicted
- **One N 3p line** is matched well by Park/Johnston from 0.3-0.7 Torr
- **Molecular radiation** at 0.7 Torr mostly matched under Boltzmann



Predictive Summary

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- **Agreement to Predictive (DPLR/NEQAIR) Model is mixed**
 - **Molecular radiation from N_2/NO is underpredicted**
 - Boltzmann distribution takes up underprediction for N_2 B state and NO radiation
 - N_2 C state is overpredicted by Boltzmann
 - **N_2^+ radiation prediction varies with pressure**
 - At low pressure: overpredicted for $T_e=T_v$, matched by heritage model
 - Reasonably matched for intermediate pressure range
 - Underpredicted at high pressure
 - **High lying N, O state radiation overpredicted**
 - **Radiation from 3p states of N predicted well, except at lowest pressure**
 - **Radiation from 3p states of O mostly underpredicted**
- **How does your model do?**
<https://data.nasa.gov/docs/datasets/aerothermodynamics/EAST/index.html>
(Test 59 - available soon)